

Swears In New Military Chief

Lon Nol Begins Reshaping Control

PHNOM PENH, March 12 (AP).—President Lon Nol swore in a new armed forces commander in a brief ceremony here today in what political sources said was the first step toward civilian control of the long-independent military establishment of the country.

At a ceremony in his heavily guarded palace, Mr. Lon Nol swore in Lt. Gen. Sak Suth Sakhan as chief of staff of the Cambodian armed forces. Gen. Sakhan replaced Gen. Sothene Fernandez, who was fired Monday for the poor performance of his troops against the Khmer Rouge forces during the 2 1/2-month offensive, palace sources said.

Phnom Penh's battle fronts were reported relatively calm today while insurgent gunners continued the heavy rocks and artillery shelling of the capital's airfield for the ninth consecutive day.

Since the closing of the Mekong River shipping channel on Jan. 30, the city has been entirely dependent on a U.S.-financed airlift of rice and munitions. The Communists have blocked the capital, as well as having intensified attacks throughout Cambodia, since the first of the year.

Today's ceremony was attended by other high officials in the Phnom Penh government, including Premier Long Boret, who resigned yesterday and immediately was named by Mr. Lon Nol to form a new cabinet with expanded powers over the military.

Besides replacing Gen. Fernandez, the President abolished the position of commander-in-chief of the armed forces and named Mr. Long Boret to the post of acting defense minister.

Diplomatic and political sources said that the main purpose of the shakedown was to bring the military under greater civilian control. The National Assembly has criticized the lack of civilian direction of the war in two strongly worded anti-Lon Nol statements.

Political sources were unsure of when Mr. Long Boret would resign his new cabinet, but one official close to the President said an announcement could be made "in the next 48 hours."

The composition of the new cabinet—now either members of Mr. Lon Nol's Social Republican party or independents—was still uncertain, although a diplomatic

source said it could be expanded to include other factions, including those in opposition to the ruling party.

Round of Talks

Mr. Long Boret was expected to start a round of consultations with the leaders of various political factions later today. Political observers noted, however, that an expansion of the powers of the previously docile cabinet could attract a wider range of the political spectrum than in the previous cabinet.

The cabinet which resigned yesterday was named in June after a week of political in-fighting.

U.S. Reports Hanoi Moving Reserve Force Across DMZ

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—Elements of at least one North Vietnamese reserve infantry division appear to have moved across the demilitarized zone into South Vietnam, according to U.S. officials.

Movement of these forces is receiving close attention from top specialists here because it may provide an important clue as to how large Hanoi's current wave of attacks in the South will get and what the objectives may be.

Hanoi, according to the latest U.S. intelligence estimates already has the equivalent of 15 divisions in South Vietnam.

Seven divisions are kept in reserve in the North and the extent to which these reserves move southward has, in the past, been a fairly reliable indicator of whether Hanoi was planning a major nationwide offensive.

In the big 1973 North Vietnamese offensive, all but one or two of the reserve divisions were committed to battle.

Substantial evidence Government sources say that there is now substantial evidence that Hanoi's 34th Division, based just above the DMZ, is moving southward and that some elements have already crossed into South Vietnam.

There is also some, but less substantial, evidence that a second division, the 312th, is also moving within North Vietnam toward the buffer zone, and even less reliable indications that a third division, the 316th, may also be on the move inside the North.

Sources say that the North Vietnamese are trying to conceal such movements and that these three divisions normally are kept on alert, so that precise evidence, particularly on the 312th and 316th is sketchy.

Despite the intensity of Communist attacks in South Vietnam in recent days and the apparent movement of some reserve units, the consensus among U.S. intelligence analysts is that Hanoi is probably not planning a repeat of the 1973 nationwide offensive.

Rather, the current round of attacks is viewed here as an attempt to grab more territory, cut into the fighting strength and morale of Saigon's forces and possibly force new negotiations more favorable to the Communists.

Hanoi, it is reasoned here, probably wants to keep the level of conflict at a level that will not cost 50 per cent higher than the official price.

"There is never enough," he said, shaking his head. "Everybody wants to get rich. And now there is not enough to buy on the black market."

On a narrow dirt lane off Serriphep Street in the capital, burlap sacks of rice stenciled "U.S. No. 5 milled rice, product of U.S.A." were sold openly.

Much of the black-market rice comes from the official government rice program. One or two of the 100-pound bags at a time seem to find their way out of the official government storehouses and around the corner to a merchant, generally Chinese, who pays about \$10 a bag and resells it for \$11.

At the government rate, the bag would be worth about \$5. The profit generally goes into the pockets of the distribution officials, according to several officials familiar with the system.

Another source of black-market rice is the military. Several of the army's senior brigade commanders are known to have siphoned off at least one or two, and sometimes more, bags of rice from each shipment of 20 bags sent to the troops.

Some of the soldiers, receiving a larger rice ration than they need, give up some of it for cash. Merchants are glad to accept even a few pounds at a time.

1 of 5 Houses Sold in Nixon Compound

MIAMI, March 12 (UPI).—The first of five houses in the Key Biscayne compound which made up the Florida White House of the former President Nixon has been sold, a spokesman for the real estate firm handling the deal said yesterday.

The house, leased by owner Edward Campbell to the government, was used as a communications center by the Secret Service when Mr. Nixon was in residence.

aggravated by the assassination of two top officials, including the education minister, in student demonstrations. The bitterness of that infighting led to the exclusion of two political factions, former Premier Siemeth Sirik Matak's Republican party and onetime Chief of State Cheng Heng's Independent party, in the cabinet.

Diplomatic sources said today that the restructuring of the top military leadership and placing it more under the control of the prime minister will be made easier by the naming of Gen. Sakhan to the position of chief of staff.

At this point, analysts believe that South Vietnamese ground and air forces are strong enough to avoid being "decisively defeated"—as a recent joint U.S. intelligence report put it—during the current offensive.

If three to four divisions—with about 10,000 men in each—move South, that would signal a broader offensive than now is expected here. Officials say that Hanoi's leaders may be undecided at this point. While there may be an intent in Hanoi to contain the attacks, they may also want to be in a position to exploit any major breakdown of South Vietnamese defenses.

Even the movement of two divisions could cause severe problems for Saigon, depending where they were deployed. If both were added to already sizable North Vietnamese forces in the northernmost regions of South Vietnam, some officials feel that Hanoi might be able to seal off the northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien and isolate the city of Hue.

235,000 in South

It is now estimated that total Communist ground combat strength in the South amounts to about 150,000 North Vietnamese troops and 30,000 Viet Cong. In addition, there are another 100,000 Communist support forces for a total strength of 285,000. Another estimated 50,000 guerrilla forces are not counted officially by the United States since they are not in organized units.

Saigon's military totals some 980,000 men, with about 350,000 of these regular and regional ground combat forces facing the comparable force of 180,000 Communist troops. Saigon also has a 60,000-man air force which could be a major factor in the current fighting.

Particularly in the rich, rice-growing delta of South Vietnam and in the military region around Saigon, the South Vietnamese forces hold a significant numerical edge over the Communists. However, in the northernmost regions, Hanoi is estimated to have some 130,000 combat and support soldiers, facing perhaps 160,000 government troops.

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Cambodia Rice Crisis Worse Despite U.S. Program of Aid

By David A. Andelman

PHNOM PENH, March 12 (UPI).—Despite U.S. predictions last week that the critical shortage of rice here could be eased by an American emergency program, the average Cambodian is receiving less of this staple than ever before.

The rice shortage, which is causing malnutrition, death and, in most families, desperation, is the result of a variety of causes:

• The insurgent forces' blockade of the Mekong River and their stranglehold on the capital have meant that most rice must be brought in by air, an expensive method that provides but a fraction of the amount brought by the former supply networks.

• Communist control of vast agricultural areas of this country, which was once Indochina's rice bowl, has cut off large amounts of domestic rice, forcing up the price.

In the major cities, inadequate supplies of rice have in many instances pushed the price of the staple beyond the range of the average worker.

Last week, in Washington and in Phnom Penh, American officials announced that 30,000 tons of U.S. rice would be transferred from government stocks that are now being sold to the people by the Cambodian government into a new free rice program administered by the major world voluntary agencies that operate soup kitchens here for the refugees and the needy.

Thach Phan is a 37-year-old father of five children. He earns the equivalent of about 60 cents a day peddling a cycle, or three-wheeled pedicab, around Phnom Penh. He is allotted about 130 pounds of rice a month for his family—less than a pound per person daily—and must spend two-thirds of his pay for it. It is the only food the government officially allows to him.

This rice is by no means enough for his family. He must purchase more on the black market at n



New fighting was reported in the key provincial capital of Ban Me Thout in the Central Highlands and an Air Vietnam commercial airliner was shot down near Pleiku.

Vietnam Reds Sustain Attack

(Continued from Page 1) Little success in trying to enlarge the city's defense perimeter, though no all-out Communist attack has been launched so far. Across the country, the Saigon command reported extremely heavy fighting today, concentrated

in the highlands and in the northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien. Other scattered, heavy fighting was reported around Hue, but military analysts said it did not yet indicate any major thrust on the city itself.



TAKING AIM—A South Vietnamese infantryman prepares to fire on the enemy in combat near Cambodian border.

Sadat Is Criticized by Arafat

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI).—Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian Liberation Organization leader, has criticized President Anwar Sadat of Egypt as a misguided moderate who is deceiving himself in expecting that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger can achieve for the Arabs a recovery of the lands occupied by Israel in the war of 1967.

In an interview with Norman Cousins, the editor of the Saturday Review, Mr. Arafat said he doubted that the Israelis would relinquish any of the land unless forced to do so.

Mr. Cousins talked with the Palestinian leader, who kept a machine gun in his lap during the conversation, in Beirut during a recent tour of the Middle East. A report on the interview is to appear in the March 22 issue of the Saturday Review.

Mr. Arafat asserted during the interview that he was convinced that the strategy of Israel was to sit tight and surrender nothing. For 30 years, he said, the Israelis have not made a single conciliatory gesture toward the Palestinians, and for this reason the Palestinians believe they have no choice but to be militant.

First Session of European Council an Anglo-German Show

By James Goldborough

DUBLIN, March 12 (UPI).—"Was he glowing?" a French official asked early this morning following Harold Wilson's mid-night news conference.

The British Prime Minister had taken the stage to explain, to everybody's relief, the end of British negotiating of the EEC membership, and few officials by that time had any taste left for watching him.

The Frenchman was told that Mr. Wilson was not glowing, that he had devoted most of an hour to venting his rage at the press, leaving "Jim," as Mr. Wilson called him, to explain the details of the complicated agreement to reduce the British EEC budget.

"Jim" is Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who had just spent much of 15 hours arguing at the first European Council meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on why the Germans should pay the British contribution to the EEC budget. Then, after the negotiating was over, he had tried to squeeze out a little last-minute money for Britain in a conversation with Jean Sauvagnargues, the French foreign minister.

Criticism of Policies

Even the most hardened veterans of the British press corps were unprepared for the Wilsonian spleen at the news conference. For 11 months, as the renegotiation went on, Mr. Wilson had read little but criticism of his EEC policies and now that it was over he meant to get even.

"Even the Times should know that," he said, answering a question by a man from the Times of London. "Is there a man here from the Sunday Times?"

he said before denying a story that newspaper had published about Mr. Wilson's sympathies for New Zealand. Each answer was given with some sort of aside aside, and before long a few reporters got up and left.

The two days in Dublin did not mark an auspicious beginning to the European Council, the high body of EEC leaders, meant to create common policy for the nine nations. Fifteen hours on the British budget and New Zealand dairy products is not the kind of "high politics" that had been envisaged.

Some of the press briefing was ludicrous. "We will be forthcoming on butter but firm on cheese," said a French official, who knew

Iraq Offensive in 6th Day

Kurds Running Short of Supplies

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, March 12 (UPI).—The Iraqi Kurdish rebels' supplies of ammunition and other military materiel are growing critically short now that the

Iranian government has ended its support of their cause, sympathizers with the rebellion reported here today.

As the large-scale Iraqi offensive against the rebels went into its sixth day, the informants said

that the rebels had shot down a second Iraqi fighter-bomber and a helicopter and had killed one of its pilots.

But Iraq is pressing its attack near Ruwandiz and on "practically all fronts" in the Kurdish enclave in northeastern Iraq, informants reported. He told the interviewer bitterly: "The situation of ammunition and other military materiel is getting critical. The Iraqi government is trying to take advantage of the termination of Iranian support, to push through to the Iranian border as fast as they can."

No official comment has been forthcoming from the Iraqi government about the progress of the offensive, which was launched 10 hours after Iran and Iraq agreed last week to end years-longstanding disputes. A Kurdish rebel spokesman declared Beirut yesterday that the Iraqi government had stopped the arms and supporting arms fire. And Iran is understood to have virtually sealed off its border with Iraqi Kurdistan, in yet another turning in its Kurdish policy.

Kurds and Iranians have ethnic affinity, as the Shah, Iran has pointed out, although this has not prevented Iranian authorities from cracking down in past years on Kurdish nationalists within their own borders.

The Iranian side to the Kurdish rebels, which has apparently ended now, meant more than the Shah's support. It gave assistance to what some Kurds call their "fellow Aryans," served to bring pressure on an Iraqi regime, whose relations with Iran had been soured in recent years by a boundary dispute, ideological differences, rivalry for power in the Persian Gulf and succession of military leaders.

There has been widespread speculation here that the Iraqi push will eventually oblige the rebels to accept a truce or settlement on relatively unfavorable terms, but no peace feelers have come to light in recent days despite the Iraqi onslaught.

UN Security Council Approves Call for New Talks on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 12 (UPI).—The Security Council today approved a resolution calling for the resumption of talks on the Cyprus crisis under Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The resolution was approved by a consensus of the 15-nation council and without a vote.

The new attempt at breaking the deadlocked Cyprus talks was approved after three weeks of negotiations among council members and with representatives of Turkey, Greece and Cyprus. The council then went into session to formally adopt the resolution.

Efforts Urged

It calls for "new efforts to assist" the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities in resuming the talks.

Mr. Waldheim, who has been a central figure in efforts to get negotiations resumed, was asked to "undertake a new mission" to get the two sides together.

The resolution was drawn up after the Security Council was called into session in March at the request of the Cyprus government. It objected to the Feb. 13 Turkish-Cypriot pro-

clamation of a separate state for the island captured in last summer's invasion by Turkish forces.

It said the council is "deeply concerned at the continuation of the crisis in Cyprus" and noted there has been no progress toward resolving the issue.

No Turkish Deadline

ANKARA, March 12 (UPI).—A Turkish Foreign Office spokesman said today Turkey had set no deadline for the U.S. Congress to lift its arms embargo against Turkey before taking retaliatory action.

The spokesman said Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel told Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Ankara yesterday that Turkey would have to revise its defense agreements with the United States if the ban were not lifted.

Hartman Briefs Greeks

ATHENS, March 12 (UPI).—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hartman today briefed the Greek government on yesterday's U.S.-Turkish talks on Cyprus in Ankara.

Heroin From SE Asia Makes Vancouver 'Chicago of '20s'

By Robert Trumbull

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, March 12 (UPI).—This Pacific port has become a gateway for heroin from Southeast Asia, according to narcotics experts here.

Drug control authorities estimate that the illegal traffic involves \$250 million in heroin a year. A growing trade in cocaine is said to be worth about the same amount.

An alarmed provincial government has set up an anti-drug department, an organization called the Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit to attack the drug problem by scientific methods, including computerization. The group draws upon federal and city policemen for combined operations and has used as many as 50 agents on a single case.

Drug Seizures

The number of arrests and drug seizures has been "significantly higher" recently, Deputy Attorney General David Vickers said in a television interview from Victoria, the provincial capital.

By comparing the estimated heroin flow into Vancouver of at least 120 pounds a month with the potential consumption of the estimated 15,000 heroin addicts in Canada, officials have concluded that some of the heroin arriving here goes to the United States.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration said that most Asian heroin arriving in Vancouver is "manned here but that U.S. narcotics agents kept a close watch on the Vancouver area."

One by-product of the \$500-million a year trade in "hard" drugs—heroin and cocaine—has been the transformation of this otherwise pleasant city, noted for its spectacular marine and mountain views and mild climate, into the most crime-ridden community in Canada, according to government statistics.

"Chicago in 1920s"

"It's like Chicago in the 1920s," said Richard Logan, the head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office here, referring to a wave of drug-related murders in the city.

Mr. Logan, who has figured prominently in several recent successful forays against international heroin syndicates, recalled an investigation here in which he waited hours for a suspect to emerge from a house, and eventually found him "with his feet sticking out of a trash bin," a fresh murder victim.

According to the drug unit's report, violent crimes such as murder, rape and assault had increased in the province by 187 per cent over 12 years, while the population had grown by only 39 per cent in the same period.

27 Indian Pilgrims Feared Dead in Fall

NEW DELHI, March 12 (Reuters).—At least 27 people were feared killed after they plunged over a precipice yesterday on a sacred mountain in western India, the Press Trust of India reported.

PTI said the weight of a crowd of pilgrims caused a wall on Mount Girnar, in the Gujarat area, to collapse. The crowd had pressed forward after a girl had fallen over the edge. Then the wall gave way.

the British, have changed tactics. "Wilson has made political capital out of his clashes with us," said a French official. "We saw no reason for it to go on."

The French described their attitude as "serene" as well they might be, since the British were after the French. The French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt conferred by telephone Sunday on the tactics to follow, and it was agreed this would be largely an Anglo-German show.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt sat next to each other during the negotiations, creating some confusion. Two proposals surfaced for solving the British budget problem. "The British said 'fine' to both of them," said an official, "then started to calculate how much money it would save." Each time Mr. Callaghan replied, "It is not workable."

Finally a successful formula was offered by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, said the French. Trouble was that the Germans, Belgians and EEC Commission also claimed sponsorship. Said the German spokesman when questioned: "The Chancellor and the President were sitting so close it was hard to tell which one came up with the idea."

There was a final scene to end the meeting. With the final accord seemingly wrapped up, and most of the participants on the way home, Mr. Callaghan told Mr. Sauvagnargues that the British would like to count their annual debt-servicing as part of the money they owe to the community budget, something that had not come up before.

Mr. Sauvagnargues replied that it was impossible.

"It was just a last-minute attempt to take in a little more," remarked a French official.



PAUSING—Prime Minister Harold Wilson holds back a yawn at news conference following EEC summit meeting.

Caucus Vote Dims Hope of Cambodia Aid

(Continued from Page 1) tana, that the Senate would not approve any additional military aid for Cambodia.

While the action of the House caucus did not bind the individual members on how they vote, it provided a clear test of sentiment among the Democratic majority that the administration is now going to have difficulty in reversing.

[Defense Secretary James Schlesinger told President Ford at a White House Cabinet meeting today that the government in Cambodia can hold out against Communist attacks if morale is preserved and the United States sends more military aid, a spokesman said. "Without the money they cannot hold," Mr. Ford said. "With the money, they have a reasonable chance to hold."

(Mr. Schlesinger told the Cabinet that Cambodian troops would run out of ammunition by the middle of next month unless the United States sends more. "If morale holds and if the funding is given, we do not believe the city [Phnom Penh] can be taken by storm," he said.)

Rome Disrupted By Strike Again

ROME, March 12 (UPI).—An estimated two million workers held Rome's third big strike of the year today.

Most shops stayed open and bus and streetcar workers confined their strike to three non-rush hours, starting at 9 a.m. There was no mail, and schools, industries and government ministries closed for 24 hours. Railroadmen disrupted schedules with two-hour strikes in each work shift.

Newspaper printers and news agency employees struck to leave Rome without newspapers tomorrow. Labor unions called the strike in Rome and the surrounding region to press demands for employment, investments and social reform.

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Couple Wins Liberty On License

CONCORD, N. H., March 12 (AP)—A New Hampshire couple has been given permission to drive their car with a portion of the state motto on the license plate blocked out. George and Maxine May were granted a court injunction yesterday allowing them to tape over the motto "Free or Die" on their license plate. The couple had been arrested twice for violating the motto. They said the situation conflicted with their religious beliefs about life and death.

Self Admits \$10 Million in Political Gifts

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Gulf Oil Corp., which pleaded guilty to making \$10 million in illegal campaign contributions, yesterday acknowledged it used \$10.3 million of the rate funds for political contributions both here and abroad from 1960 and 1972.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, in a complaint filed in U.S. District Court here, said that about \$5.4 million was used for political donations in the United States, a substantial portion of which was "unlawful."

If yesterday signed a "conscience" under which it agreed to stop using corporate funds for illegal political contributions and agreed not to be SEC reporting requirements. But the oil company said neither admitted nor denied allegations contained in the complaint.

Subsidiary Cited

The SEC charged that "any use of false entries in the SEC records of Gulf, the parent and its then Washington vice-president, Claude Wild, funneled more than \$10 million to a Gulf subsidiary, Bahama Exploration Co. Ltd."

The disbursements to the Bahama company were "converted" cash by William "Biggie" Wild, president of the subsidiary, at least \$4.4 million of this cash was returned by Gulf to the United States for illegal contributions and related expenses, a substantial portion of which was "unlawful," the SEC said.

Wild was named as a defendant in the SEC complaint. SEC officials said that he used to sign a consent decree. It means the SEC will not sue him if he agrees to the consent decree. Mr. Wild said that he agreed to the consent decree. He resigned from Gulf in 1970 and is now a Washington consultant.

He pleaded guilty along with Gulf in 1973 to making illegal campaign contributions in the 1972 election year. Gulf gave \$100,000 to the Nixon re-election effort and \$150,000 to the unsuccessful effort of Rep. William L. Dickinson to win the 1972 congressional nomination. Gulf gave \$100,000 to a similarly unsuccessful effort by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

Gulf was fined \$5,000 for the illegal activity and Mr. Wild was fined \$10,000. In a statement, Gulf acknowledged that it had spent more than \$3 million on political activities, "some" might be considered "unlawful."

LaForce Engine to Receive New Efficiency Tests

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The LaForce automobile engine, brought to national attention and then relegated to obscurity within a few months, will get second chance to show whether it can radically improve fuel economy.

A staff report by the Senate Commerce Committee today recommended that new independent tests be conducted on the engine as an effort to resolve discrepancies among earlier federal, state and private tests.

The report said the Environmental Protection Agency, which rejected the engine last year, could test it again. The agency stands by its earlier findings but has agreed to follow Senate recommendations.

"We are very pleased with the EPA's recommendations and will do everything practical to follow them," said Edward LaForce of Richmond, Va., who, with his brother Robert, developed the engine. They claim their modification of the standard internal combustion engine improves efficiency by 25 percent by burning a variety of combustible particles—gasoline more completely.

Diefenbaker Ailing

OTTAWA, March 12 (Reuters).—Former Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, 79, underwent surgery this morning for glandular infection, his office announced. "It appears to have been successful," a brief announcement said.

Or Other Foreign Officials

CIA Ex-Chief Denies Knowing Of Plot To Murder Castro

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).

Former CIA director John McCone denied today any knowledge of an agency plot to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro or any other foreign official.

"To my knowledge there's nothing that was brought to my attention that involves any attempt against Castro or any other person during my tenure of office," Mr. McCone said in a telephone interview. "I had frequent meetings with the President (Kennedy) and Robert Kennedy and with others who were concerned about Cuba and... at no time any of those meetings was any mention made of the assassination of Castro."

Mr. McCone headed the agency from 1961 to 1965 under the late Presidents Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. Robert Kennedy was the attorney general during his brother's administration and during the early Johnson years.

Close to Sen. Kennedy

"Time magazine this week cited 'credible sources' as saying: 'The CIA enlisted the expert hired gun help of U.S. Mafia figures in several unsuccessful attempts to kill Mr. Castro both before and shortly after the CIA-planned Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.'"

Two former aides to Robert

McCone, who took over the agency following the Bay of Pigs disaster, said he developed a very close relationship with Robert Kennedy while CIA director and "it would have been the most natural thing in the world" for the then attorney general to tell him of the incident.

Search Ordered

"He never said that, and he would have," Mr. McCone said. The former intelligence chief said he was basing his comments both on his own recollection and on a search of his files, which he had ordered following the appearance of news reports linking the CIA and the Mafia to assassination plots against Mr. Castro.

"At no time was any such plan of either a contractual arrangement with the Mafia or any arrangement with the Mafia or any other organization to assassinate Castro ever discussed with me," Mr. McCone said, adding, the thought it was unlikely such a plot could have existed without his knowledge. Mr. McCone attributed the new reports of CIA involvement in assassination to bitter ex-employees of the CIA.

McCone, Adam Wainwright and Peter Edelman, have said the late senator told them he once learned of and stopped a CIA effort to use the Mafia to kill Mr. Castro prior to the Bay of Pigs operation.

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NEW PICASSO AT CHICAGO—"The Bather," a 28-foot-high work designed by the late Picasso in 1962 and executed in engravable concrete by the Norwegian artist Carl Nesjar, was unveiled Monday at Gould Center, a suburban shopping and commercial plaza.

Rare Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

Same Virus Killed Corneal Donor, Recipient

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—When a 55-year-old man died in New York a few years ago, his eyes were donated for corneal transplantation.

About two years later, the woman who was given the corneas to restore her vision died of the same rare brain disease that had killed the man.

Doctors have refused to say exactly where or when these events occurred. The disease, called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, is so rare there are only 200 recorded cases—and the case so bizarre that even the dates might be strong enough to identify the two patients.

The case is of great interest and concern to medical scientists because Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is caused by a virus. This raises the strong suspicion that the woman got a deadly infection from the transplanted tissue.

If so, it would be the only known time this has occurred. Even though the risk this implies is extraordinarily small, it is of major concern to transplant groups everywhere. There is no way of detecting the virus in human tissues before transplantation.

It also seems to add another fact to what little is known about the so-called slow virus infections that are probably the most mysterious known to man.

They are called slow because

the interval between exposure and disease is very long by the standards of ordinary infection. While many viruses produce illness within days or even hours, the slow infections commonly take years. Even when symptoms do appear, they are not those of ordinary infection but resemble chronic degenerative disease.

The events of the corneal transplant case fit this picture perfectly. For two months before his death the man who became the eye donor had been suffering from memory loss, physical incoordination and uncontrollable jerking movements of his limbs. His condition got progressively worse. Then he developed pneumonia and died. Pneumonia, the common ending to many fatal illnesses, reveals little about the underlying disease.

Not until an autopsy had been performed did doctors understand what had really been the matter. By that time the corneal transplants had been done.

Eighteen months later, the woman began to suffer from lethargy, nausea and lack of coordination. Over the following eight months her condition deteriorated until evidence that her brain was affected. She had trouble swallowing, lost her ability to speak, could walk only with difficulty and finally went into a coma and died.

Autopsy showed the same

characteristic destruction of brain tissue that had identified the man as a victim of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. Nerve cells had been destroyed. The tissue had a spongy look under the microscope. Astrocytes, cells of brain tissue called astrocytes, had grown large and multiplied.

Both brains were studied by neuropathologists at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. They described the occurrence in a brief note published last year in the New England Journal of Medicine.

"Proof of a cause-and-effect relation, of course, requires other studies," said the note in the journal. "But the present case may be the first evidence for the transmission of this disease from one human being to another."

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National Standard for Schools Proposed

U.S. Rights Unit Urges Desegregation Plan

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The U.S. Civil Rights Commission proposed yesterday the adoption of a national standard for school desegregation to be used by Congress, the courts and federal agencies.

The commission also released a proposal, prepared by the Rand Corp., for a six-year research program on the national effect of desegregation. This has already stirred debate among social scientists and others.

The panel said it was taking the initiative itself in work on a uniform plan and would make specific recommendations to the White House and Congress within a year.

It called for legislation authorizing federal funds for busing where necessary for local school districts to comply with the new standard.

Incentive Offered

It also recommended as an incentive for compliance, federal funding of school construction that would be available only to districts meeting the standard.

The chairman of the commission, Arthur Flemming, said the proposed standard was needed "to eliminate, once and for all, all forms of school segregation."

The commission said Northern school districts had lagged behind the South in desegregation. It called again on President Ford to marshal federal forces under a single official to mount a drive on enforcement.

The six-member panel, lacking enforcement powers itself, investigates civil rights problems, criticizes the activities of other federal agencies and makes recommendations for improving their performance.

Its latest recommendations were in a report entitled "Twenty Years After Brown: Equality of Educational Opportunity."

Mr. Flemming, at a press conference on the report, also disclosed that the commission was considering, with a sense of urgency, an investigation of desegregation problems in Boston, which could include public hearings.

The vice-chairman, Stephen Horn, called the Rand proposal, prepared for the commission under a \$157,000 contract, "one of the most significant" documents the panel had ever issued.

Data Collection

It calls for collection and analysis of data from 1,600 schools and interviews with community leaders and school officials in the first two-year phase. A number of follow-up studies in hundreds of these schools would span the next three years. The study year would be devoted to writing recommendations based on the findings.

The cost for the program could run as high as \$15 million. Mr. Horn, conceding the commission itself could not finance it without a special appropriation, expressed hope that federal agencies, foundations and other sponsors could join in providing the funds.

Experts who reviewed the lengthy Rand proposal, according to summaries of their views which the commission released, were sharply divided over its merits and its potential for results.

There was even a division within the commission itself over whether the program deserved public financing. A member, Mrs. Frankie Freeman, said "when you've got a constitutional right you don't need to spend a lot of money trying to decide whether it's good or bad."

Warning on DC-10 Unreceived Because of a Legal Dispute

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—A warning by a General Dynamics engineer that a DC-10 crash was close to "inevitable" unless the cabin floor was redesigned was not transmitted to McDonnell Douglas, largely because of a contract dispute between the companies, according to a court document.

The 1972 document was submitted Monday in a federal court in Los Angeles in damage suits growing out of the DC-10 crash near Paris a year ago in which 346 persons were killed.

The document shows that the engineer urged his company to approach top McDonnell Douglas officials to persuade them "to incorporate changes in the DC-10 which will correct the fundamental cabin floor catastrophic failure mode."

His concern had been prompted by the near-crash of a DC-10, in June, 1972, on a flight in this country.

Two Reasons

The project chief for the E-3-10 subcontract work at General Dynamics, J. R. Hurt, was disclosed in the document to have rejected the idea on two main grounds.

First, he expressed concern that McDonnell Douglas would interpret the move as a "tacit admission" by General Dynamics that its original concurrence in the design was "in error," and that it was therefore "liable" for all subsequent problems and corrections.

Second, Mr. Hurt said an approach to McDonnell Douglas would confuse the delicate contract talks on liability. He said that in any case, McDonnell Douglas was reconsidering the idea of improving the cabin floor.

Senate Approves Strip-Mine Bill

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The Senate passed a coal strip-mining bill today closely resembling the measure that President Ford vetoed 10 weeks ago. The Senate approved the bill 84 to 13 and sent it to the House.

The bill would impose the first national environmental and reclamation controls on surface mining, which accounts for half the nation's annual coal production.

Opponents said the bill is so stringent it would reduce coal production and drive up coal and electricity prices. They said it would invite another veto.

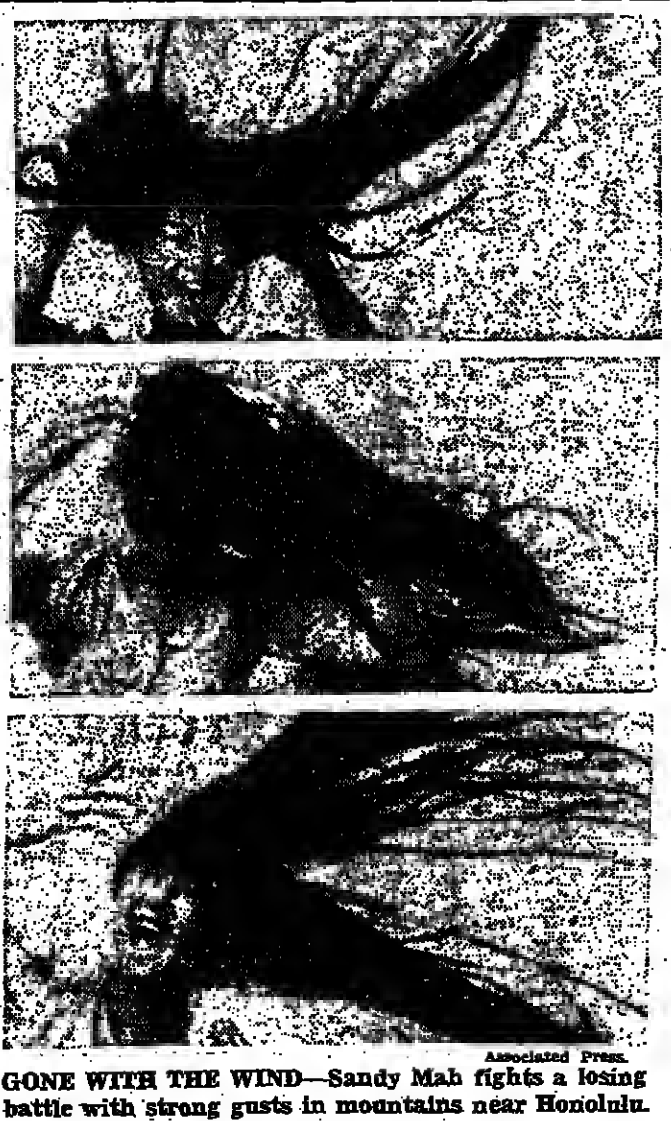
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Hertz rents Fords and other fine cars.



GONE WITH THE WIND—Sandy Mah fights a losing battle with strong gusts in mountains near Honolulu.

© Los Angeles Times

Nuclear Iran?

The differences that are delaying a \$7-billion deal with Iran for sale of six to eight giant American nuclear power reactors hold down to one simple question: Does Iran want nuclear-generated electric power for the 1980s to replace its depleting oil reserves or does it also want to make nuclear weapons?

If Iran's aim is nuclear weapons, the American response should be "No." If Iran wants electric power, there should be little difficulty in resolving the differences that have arisen.

As a signatory of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, along with 82 other countries, Iran has renounced nuclear weapons. It has agreed to accept inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide so-called "safeguards" against diversion of fissionable material from peaceful uses. But India's nuclear explosion has alerted the world to the inadequacies both of the treaty and its safeguard arrangements.

cessing if they accept American terms for purchase of power reactors. However, the United States evidently has not gone this far with Iran. It reportedly has asked Tehran to accept merely a somewhat tightened version of the standard American agreement for reactor sales abroad before the Indian explosion, which provides that reprocessing, when necessary, shall be in facilities acceptable to both parties. Spent fuel presumably could be stored in Iran until then.

Yet Iran, invoking national pride and its status as an adherent of the nonproliferation treaty (unlike Egypt and Israel) insists that the less restrictive International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards should be sufficient. This is a specious claim. IAEA "safeguards," consisting of an inspection system, may detect diversion of fissionable material; they cannot prevent it. Nor does the nonproliferation treaty prescribe sanctions for evaders.

It is argued that if the United States does not sell reactors to Iran, other countries will; two each reportedly have already been sold by West Germany and France under safeguards that may not go beyond IAEA inspection. But that merely is evidence for the need—proposed six months ago by Secretary Kissinger, but unfortunately little pursued since then—for the principal supplier countries to join together to "strengthen safeguards" on a uniform basis and to achieve "effectiveness" in IAEA "controls."

The American offer to Iran needs to be tightened up, not loosened. The Middle East countries should be urged to declare their region a "plutonium-free zone." A vigorous new approach to the other supplier countries is now essential if relaxed safeguards as a form of commercial competition are not to open the door to a dangerous spread of nuclear weapons in the world's politically most explosive area.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Sinking Dollar

The dollar is still floating in the international exchanges, and since last summer it has been floating downward. If you plan a vacation in the Alps this summer, for example, you might want to consider staying on the Italian side. The Italian lira has stayed about even with the dollar but the Swiss franc has shot upward spectacularly, to the dismay of the Swiss tourist industry. It now costs \$1.18 to buy as many francs as you could get for a dollar last August. More important to world trade, a dollar's worth of West German marks last summer would now cost \$1.14.

These figures have a direct bearing on the American strategy for turning the recession around. Foreign exchange rates affect both unemployment and inflation. Policy decisions in Washington depend upon two questions: What is causing the dollar's international value to drop, and how important is it? The Federal Reserve Board—to take one prominent example—thinks that the drop is caused by the downward trend in interest rates in the United States. It also thinks that this drop is raising serious risks to our economy. If you agree with those two judgments, then you have to agree with the Fed that the exchange rates are a compelling reason to go slowly in reducing U.S. domestic interest rates further—even though lower rates will speed America's recovery from the recession.

But the weight of opinion, both inside and outside the government, does not support the Federal Reserve Board in these crucial conclusions. Most economists believe that, while the declining interest rates in America have a lot to do with the lower price of the dollar abroad, there are a lot of other things at work in the United States as well. The Swiss franc is soaring because Switzerland is the traditional refuge of nervous money, and in unsettled times there is always a strong tendency to run for the havens. The

international money markets are highly speculative and respond to subjective and irrational influences just as, say, the stock market. One close student of the dollar's adventures abroad, Fred Bergsten of the Brookings Institution, argues that the enormous number of dollars on deposit in European banks is also serving to depress the exchange rate. The Eurodollar market is mercurial and totally unregulated by any government. Mr. Bergsten suggests that some of the Arab oil-exporting countries are now selling dollars because they fear economic retaliation by the United States. If that is true, it might be pointed out, the Arab oil producers are contributing to the declining exchange rates that they currently cite as justification for still another rise in the price of their oil.

One effect of a lower exchange rate for the dollar is a better market for American exports, and that means more jobs in the United States. But it also means higher prices for imports, which is inflationary. Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is reportedly distressed by this inflationary pressure. He is also aware that a declining currency can be costly in terms of national prestige. The issue is whether these dangers are sufficiently severe to inhibit the Federal Reserve from expanding the money supply as fast as the economy now requires.

The long slide of the dollar may well continue for a time. But on the present scale it is not a serious threat to the American economy—certainly not sufficiently serious to justify any interference with the stimulative monetary policy that America now needs to create jobs and get the recovery well under way. As one eminent economist has observed, this mild and fluctuating depreciation of the dollar is not likely to do any real harm unless Mr. Burns lets it dominate his other and larger responsibilities.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cambodia and Kissinger

The Khmer Rouge's victory is probably inevitable, and its wider consequences ought to be faced. The obvious one, which Mr. Kissinger clearly fears, is that other American allies including America's longest-standing partners in collective defense in NATO will draw uncomfortable lessons from Cambodia. There are two: First that the United States now abandons its allies when the going gets rough; and second that it does so not from the kind of sad but mature ad-

mission that circumstances have changed irretrievably, but because Congress is exasperated by the secretary of state and is paying off old scores against a series of strong administrations now that it has got a weak one. What is required is a sane dialogue between the administration and a Congress which not only reflects public opinion, but also guides it with the benefit of a wider world view. Can Mr. Kissinger, with all the strikes that Congress now has against him, achieve that?

—From the Guardian (London).

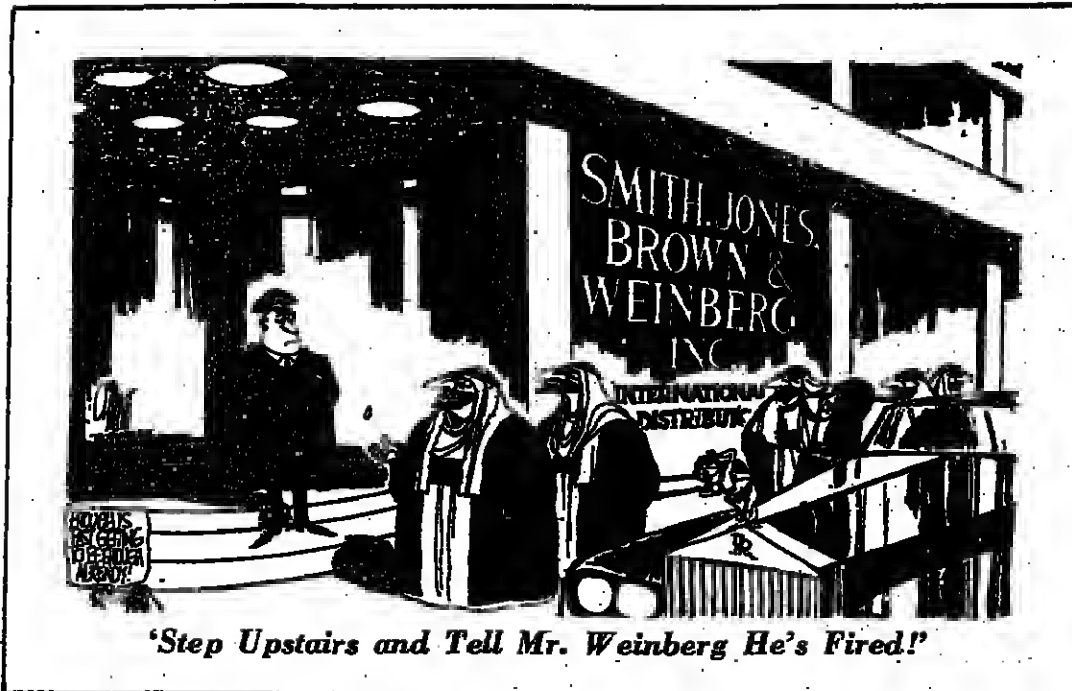
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 13, 1900
DURBAN—With the South African cause almost lost, the Transvaal government has appealed to Germany for mediation or even intervention. The German government, once again, has replied that it will decline to interfere, as it considers that it is in no way concerned in the conflict. Appeals to the other Great Powers by the Transvaal government are being planned.

Fifty Years Ago

March 13, 1925
NEW YORK—The first Russian vessel to put in at an American port since the Russian debacle in 1917 is now tied up at Savannah, Ga. The ship, the Watslav Vorovsky, has been fined by the customs authorities. The captain either intentionally or unwittingly overlooked the fact that the United States has no commercial treaty with Russia and does not recognize it.



Chinese Plots Grow Thicker

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The policy platform of the Chinese opposition which is now flexing its muscles in Peking includes the "general economic and political liberation" of the people. The Peking press denounces the opposition's aim as "the restoration of capitalism," but the opposition itself has claimed that its purpose was "the building of genuine socialism."

Nothing as specific as an opposition program exists in published form, but much of it can be distilled from the abuse now being heaped once again on "the Lin Piao anti-party clique." The sudden revival of the attack on a man dead since 1971, the intensity of the fire directed at the ideas attributed to him, means that others have come to espouse them.

But only some of the many political sins of which Lin Piao has been accused at various times figure in the present campaign. This means that the opposition has a well-defined objective, and that those who are directing the campaign against it are concerned at the appeal which the opposition's program may have.

Among the opposition's objectives are greater freedom for the peasants to work their own private plots rather than those of the communes. For industrial workers it wants higher wages which should be linked to performance in order to provide "material incentives" to better production. Both of these are issues which have bedeviled the politics of every country in which the Communists have come to power, from Lenin's Russia in the 1920s to North Vietnam today.

On the Right

Those favoring greater freedom for the peasants and material incentives for the workers are usually on the right of the political spectrum, as China was at one time, and as some of Stalin's opponents were. In China the ideologically committed left which has repeatedly challenged the officials responsible for the practical administration of the country is obviously behind the latest attack against the "right opposition."

The moderates, represented by Premier Chou En-lai, managed to reassert themselves last year. They claimed their victory by the holding last month of the National People's Congress, which had been repeatedly delayed by their earlier failure to restrain the radicals. The general tone of the congress, as well as many recent appointments, also long delayed, suggested that there was a new spirit of moderation in the air.

This was conveyed in Chou En-lai's address and in the only other congress speech, made by an erstwhile leftist radical from Shanghai, now co-opted into the leadership, Chen Chang-chia. It was Chang who stressed the legitimacy of the peasants' private plots and the need for ideological

"flexibility" in dealing with the matter. He promised that the plots would not be abolished, thus putting at rest the peasants' fears—but also reinforcing the rightist tendencies not only in the countryside, but in the country at large.

Even the Kremlin, which is not usually quick to praise Peking, acknowledged the shift on peasants' plots as evidence of new moderation. Pravda found a similarly welcome shift in the new directions of Peking's economic policy, which it saw as tending towards greater stability.

The counterattack from the left began almost as soon as the National People's Congress ended. It found its clearest expression in an article by Yao Wen-yuan, another Shanghai radical now in the Politburo, who seeks to give the impression that he is writing in Mao's name to keep the opposition from deflating the party's ideological purity.

Profit Motive

As he sees it, the peasants' plots and the use of material incentives in industry would reintroduce the profit motive into the country's economy. This in turn would cause not only peasants and workers, but party officials as well, to crave private gain rather than to work for the public good. The industries they administer for the state, he argues, would come to be administered for their own benefit. They would then seek to convert this economic power into political power in order to complete the redistribution of the nation's resources to their own benefit—which would amount to "the restoration of capitalism."

But even Yao's accusations make it possible to see that the opposition claims that the present system amounts to "exploitation in disguised form," and is thus speaking up on behalf of the workers for a proper reward for their work. He accuses the opposition of claiming that material incentives provide "the decisive motive force in promoting production," but this only goes to show that it is looking for ways to speed up the rate of economic progress. The "Lin Piao clique" believes, for instance, that the present system of economic management has brought about the country's "stagnation," and that it has caused the peasantry to "lack food and clothing."

The opposition's program, as deduced from these and other accusations, thus amounts to a general demand for the betterment of the living conditions of those who are worse off, and for a general improvement of the country's economic and therefore political management. It threatens the "restoration of capitalism" only in the sense that capitalism, as the Peking press explains, has been restored in Russia—but this is a debating device rather than a serious argument.

These are only some of the issues in the debate, but it is

already clear that this challenges from the right see themselves as genuine socialists—more genuine, as right-wing socialists often claim, than the left, because more concerned with what they see as the true and immediate interests of the workers. But they also try to appeal, as politicians who seek power do everywhere, to all the important sections of society. Yao denounces them for promising better pay to the armed forces and to the young, both of whom carry considerable political weight in China.

Who Is He?

The planks in the opposition's platform are easier to identify than the individuals behind it. But Yao himself hints that they are to be found in the party's Central Committee. He reminds his readers that Lin Piao managed to deceive the Central Committee, but the context suggests that Central Committee members are once again being deceived by a new Lin Piao. Who is he?

Yao once again hints that the culprit is Chou En-lai, as other leftists have done by using historical parallels stretching over a period of 2,000 years. He recalls that Chiang Kai-shek "climbed to power" by taking advantage of the founder of modern China, Sun Yat-sen. The implication is that Chou and his closest associate, Teng Hsiao-ping, the "rightist" leader lately restored to favor in the face of protests by the left, are now in positions of power because they are taking advantage of a weak and old Mao.

His article is a warning that the left will not acquiesce in this situation—just as similar articles were a warning to Lin Piao when he was still Mao's acknowledged heir apparent, and Lin Shao-chi, the first victim of the Cultural Revolution, when he was still China's head of state.

Big Bombers and U.S. Prosperity

By Herbert Mitgang

WASHINGTON—At the Pentagon, the major general fondles a model of this bomber. The debate over the B-1 now going on in Congress involves funds for continuing research and development before the production decision is made to start building the heavy bomber fleet next year.

Powerful lobbyists for the military-industrial complex are rolling out the pork barrel as well as coming up with ingenious, ironical arguments. The B-1's engines are very "clean," an Air Force spokesman told the New York Rotary Club recently, and therefore the bomber is good "in an environmental sense." As for worrying about that delicate ozone layer already threatened by gases released from aerosol cans, the Rotarians were told not to worry—the B-1 will not "normally" fly in that region of the atmosphere. It sounded like a cheerful talk to the Sierra Club.

But the major pressure put on Congress is by the aerospace industry, which claims that the B-1 is the right weapon for curing the American economy. "Even though the B-1 is being built in southern California," the principal contractor, Rockwell International, says, "suppliers and major subcontractors are located in 48 full production areas and an additional 122,700 jobs would be generated or supported by the B-1 due to the economic cascade effect, for a total of 192,000 jobs across the country."

Creating a WPA bomber divi-

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Creating a WPA bomber divi-

Views Change

Several senators from across the country are changing their view on the B-1 bomber. Sen. Frank Lautenberg (N.J.) recently reversed his position and now supports the B-1. Sen. James Buckley (N.Y.) also has changed his mind. Sen. William Roth (Del.) has moved from opposition to support. Sen. Charles McNair (Ind.) has also changed his position. Sen. James Buckley (N.Y.) also has changed his mind. Sen. William Roth (Del.) has moved from opposition to support. Sen. Charles McNair (Ind.) has also changed his position.

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uses on Moncton

By William Borders

MONCTON, New Brunswick, March 12 (NYT).—Tucked away private office a few blocks from the Moncton City Hall is a bronze plaque, prepared for a dedication ceremony three years ago.

tel de Ville de Moncton," claims, with the date and mayor's name. But because order for the Moncton City are in French, the plaque ever been used.

Moncton French Canadians located it to the city hoped it would be posted beside a in English in the City lobby.

the government of this n eastern Canada is domi- by English-speaking Cana- and it decided on a plaque- ghly. "The French plaque- age, has become for many hol of ethnic bitterness.

Focu. of Attention

where in this officially bil- country, the story of ton and its plaque is a focus- tion in the continuing age debate because Leonard, who as mayor of Moncton ed the French plaque, has become Moncton's Member- sment at Ottawa. "The e is a national symbol of tion to bilingualism.

had the guts to say what- night on the highly emol- issue," Mr. Jones said in- terview in Ottawa. "The e appreciate that, out in r Canada or Ontario ver."

Jones won his seat in Par- nt last July after a nomi- n battle that made him a nal-figure. The federal lead- the Progressive Conservative, Robert Stanfield, who con- ed Mr. Jones a bigot, ruled arily that the mayor could run on the party ticket to a local nomination. Mr. s ran as an independent and

Moncton, an English-speak- businessman concedes that his for the former mayor was e for "slowing down some of language business," while de Bourque, the editor of a ch-language newspaper, com- s Mr. Jones "dangerous to da."

French Signs Are Rare

ench is the native language ne-third of Moncton's 50,000 one, but, like French Cana- s elsewhere, they have grown accustomed to accommodating- ghly. Signs in French are

"If you go into some mun- office speaking only French, e probably out of luck," said o Savin, a French-speaking group that bought the or who organized the citi- ve million of Canada's 6 mil- French-speaking persons live Quebec Province, and many the million other French adians, scattered across Can- in little linguistic islands Moncton are feeling more more isolated.

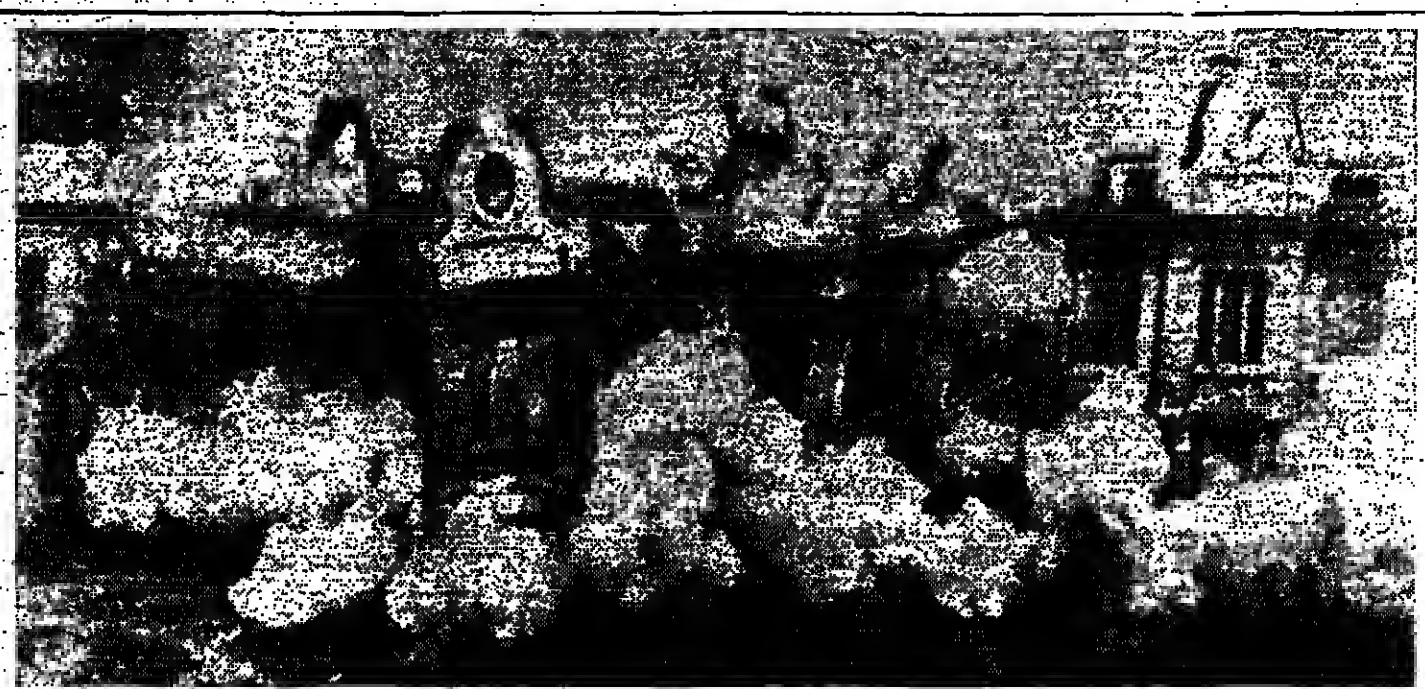
ou tell the kids coming along they should know French," said another here commented. t they say, "Why should we, n everything," in English?"

It's a hard question to an-

s far as the federal govern- it is concerned, the French istic heritage is supposed to protected by the Official Lan- ges Act, passed in 1969 at the est of Prime Minister Pierre ot. Trudeau. Bilingual- nch Canadian from Montreal, he act says that any Cana- can deal with the federal ernment either in English or eh.

smos-719 Aloft

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP).— Soviet Union launched Cos- 719 today, Tass reported.



BOOM—The old post office building in the center of Basel is no more thanks to Swiss demolition experts.

Murder Stirs Kenya Unrest, Calm Is Asked

NAIROBI, March 12 (UPI).—President Jomo Kenyatta appealed today for calm as Kenyan students demonstrated over the murder of one of the country's most popular politicians.

Several hundred students raced through the capital singing "Freedom, freedom" and demanding the body of the slain member of Parliament, Joshua Karuki. They repeated their demonstration in the afternoon, but riot police armed with batons, shields and rifles scattered them.

The bullet-riddled body of Mr. Karuki, 45, the government's leading parliamentary critic, advocate of social reform and champion of the country's poor, was identified yesterday after it had been in a city mortuary for more than a week.

The identification sent shockwaves through the country, regarded as one of the most stable in Africa. For several hours, the capital streets were almost deserted as shops and schools closed and buses stopped running.

Small groups gathered to discuss the murder. Police manned vital road intersections.

Trace the Murderers

Mr. Kenyatta, the country's only president since independence, appealed for calm and told police to "leave no stone unturned in your efforts to trace the murderers."

Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi issued a separate statement deploring the murder, adding: "May I also take this opportunity to assure people that the situation in the country is under control and there should be no cause for alarm."

The situation was the most serious facing Mr. Kenyatta and his government since then- Economics Planning Minister Tom Mboya was gunned down in Nairobi in 1969.

Parliament adjourned its daily session after prayers, circumventing a potentially explosive debate on Mr. Karuki's death and why his body was held for so long without being identified. The move apparently was agreed to by members to try to defuse the situation.

Russians Measuring Clouds' Sound Waves

MOSCOW, March 12 (UPI).—Soviet scientists claim to have found a method to predict thunderstorms in advance by measuring sound waves from clouds, according to a report today.

The agency said the scientists determined that cumulus clouds, before turning into storm clouds, emit sonic waves anywhere from very low to very high frequencies. By measuring the frequency of its output, the scientists say they are capable of determining the cloud's later behavior.

U.S. Child Experts Forecast Furor Over New Sex Manual

By Robert A. Jones

NEW YORK, March 12.—The book begins innocently enough. Two young children, naked but chastely covered by their hands and feet, look at one another and say, "Ah, come on, show me!"

And show they do. In successive pages, the children, beautifully photographed, progress from reciprocal fondling to a wide range of love-making techniques. "Boy, am I glad," a youngster says, "I finally understand."

Is America ready for a children's sex-education book as explicit as this? Some child psychologists and even the publishers are not sure, but an English-language version of the German book will be published here in May by St. Martin's Press, at \$12.95.

Titled "Show Me!" the book—described as a manual for children and their parents—provoked an uproar in Germany, where the government's minister of communications demanded that it be treated as pornography and banned from public advertisement or display in bookshop windows. The move failed to restrict the book's circulation: sales, which had been sluggish, increased dramatically.

Author's Defense

"Children who have grown up in a free and unconstrained family atmosphere react positively to the photographs," the book's author, Dr. Helga Hirschhauer-Hardt, says in an explanatory text. "In no way can looking at the pictures damage a child, even if he or she does not yet understand them."

Nonetheless, some depictions are startling to many adults. Accompanied by a commentary taken from the children themselves, the photographs progress from masturbation to several versions of intercourse, to a hint of

homosexuality, and finally to childbirth.

Editors at St. Martin's Press hope that the elegant photographs by American photographer Will McBride and supporting essay by Dr. Fleischhauer-Hardt will overcome any consumer resistance, and they are talking of increasing the initial press run from 25,000 to 100,000 copies.

Nonetheless, the book already has provoked some criticism by child psychologists in this country.

Dr. Derek Burleson, director of education for the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, refused to endorse the book after an advance copy was sent to him by the publishers.

Not Like Life

"It's simply too much in one shot, too diverse. It says let it all hang out, but how does a child then deal with his society, which is more restrictive?" Dr. Burleson commented.

Other psychologists have speculated that the use of the very young models may suggest to children that they should immediately engage in intercourse.

St. Martin's salesmen reportedly are having little difficulty placing "Show Me!" in New York area bookstores. A purchasing agent for Brentano's, one of the largest booksellers here, said: "We're taking the book seriously and we believe the public will support it." Joel Miller, a buyer for the Dalton-Pickwick Book Stores, said she had agreed to purchase "Show Me!" for the chain's outlets on the East and West Coasts. Miss Miller said the book would be held back from outlets in the South and Midwest until reaction could be tested.

"There are some places," she said, "where a book like that could get your store burned down."

© Los Angeles Times.

Rome Babies Can Breathe Easier As Oxygen-Supply Crisis Ends

ROME, March 12 (UPI).—A hospital director paid for an urgently needed oxygen supply for incubators with his own money yesterday and then asked a court to impound the supplier's remaining oxygen stock.

Violando Ziantoni, president of Rome's United Hospitals, said that the bottled oxygen was needed for babies in incubators in the Policlinico baby clinic and maternity ward. The SIO Co. refused to fill an order for 2,000 liters of oxygen, he said, unless the Policlinico paid immediately.

He offered payment within two days, Mr. Ziantoni said, explaining that hospital regulations ban cash-and-carry purchases. When the company refused, he said he paid with his personal check.

Mr. Ziantoni then asked a court to impound SIO's stock of oxygen to prevent such a recurrence. The court is studying the request.

The battle over oxygen was the latest in a nationwide series of wrangles between near-bankrupt hospitals and suppliers threatening to cut off shipments of everything from medicines to gauze.

Hockey Fans Die in Crush In Moscow

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, March 12 (NYT).—An undisclosed number of persons were apparently trampled to death Monday night as they sought to leave one of Moscow's largest sports arenas after an ice hockey game.

Few details of the incident were made available here today. But a morning newspaper, Moskovskaya Pravda, confirmed in a brief item that deaths had occurred and that a commission of investigation had been formed and that responsible officials would be prosecuted.

The arena, which is in Sokolniki Park, is believed to be one planned for use in the 1980 Olympics here, but this could not be officially verified today.

In addition to the deaths—the number of which was omitted from the newspaper report—an unspecified number of persons were said to have been injured and hospitalized. The deaths occurred after a game between youth teams representing the Soviet Union and Canada. The Canadian Embassy said that no Canadians had been involved in the accident.

[United Press International said that unofficial reports put the number of deaths at up to 20.]

Soviet sports officials told Western correspondents that the deaths occurred on a stairway leading out of the arena, which has 10,000 seats and was reportedly about two-thirds full. The officials said that ice on the steps apparently led to some of the deaths and injuries.

Muscovites familiar with the Sokolniki Sports Palace said that there had been problems with its construction plans and that the corridors of the arena leading to the exit stairways are extremely narrow.

Generally, Soviet press policy precludes detailed reporting of public calamities. Such occurrences are usually reported only when it has become clear to officials that the public is already talking about the situation and perhaps exaggerating it.

Dutch Minister Bars Saudi Trip Over Bias

THE HAGUE, March 12 (Reuters).—Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep said today he has postponed a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia starting March 23 because the Saudi authorities had refused a visa to a Dutch Jewish journalist who wished to accompany him.

Mr. van der Stoep told parliament, "I wish to emphasize that the Dutch government rejects any form of discrimination on the basis of race and creed which might form the basis for the granting of such a visa."

Bones of Huge Flying Reptile Found in Texas

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT).—The largest known creature to have flown, an extinct winged reptile with an estimated wingspan of 51 feet, has been discovered by fossil hunters in West Texas.

The animal, which lived more than 80 million years ago, had twice the wingspan of the biggest previously known pterodactyl, or winged reptile, and nearly six times the wingspan of the condor, the largest bird now alive.

The estimated size of the creature is derived from calculations based on the sizes of many fragmentary and some complete bones found in excavations during the last three years at Big Bend National Park in Brewster County, Texas.

Announcement of the discovery, in the March 14 issue of Science magazine, is expected to rekindle a debate among paleontologists over whether flying reptiles flapped their featherless, leathery wings or merely climbed onto high perches and leaped into the air currents to soar like gliders.

Improbable Theory

A scientist familiar with the discovery said that the mammoth size of the newly found creature made improbable the theory that it was able to rise into the air under wing power alone. He not-

ed, too, however, that the lack of a reliable estimate of the reptile's weight virtually precluded any calculation of its aerodynamic properties.

The fossils were found by Douglas Lawson, a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, who began searching in the Big Bend area while a student at the University of Texas at

Zena Dare Dies; U.K. Actress Had 14-Year Career

LONDON, March 12 (AP).—Zena Dare, 89, a picture-postcard beauty of the Edwardian era whose stage career lasted 64 years, died yesterday, her family announced.

Miss Dare retired in 1963, after more than 2,000 performances as Prof. Henry Higgins's mother in the London run of "My Fair Lady."

She first went on stage in 1889, at 13, in the pantomime "Babe in the Wood."

Miss Dare was the daughter of a High Court judge. She had three children by her secret marriage to Maurice Brett, second son of Lord Esher. Her husband died in 1934 after a shooting accident.

Austin. Mr. Lawson's continuing explorations and study of the fossils are being carried out under the auspices of the University's Vertebrate Paleontology Laboratory.

Although the reptile clearly represents an unknown species, it has not yet been given a formal scientific name. There are many known species of flying reptiles, and scientists generally refer to all as pterosaurs, but the popular name pterodactyl is also considered correct. All are extinct.

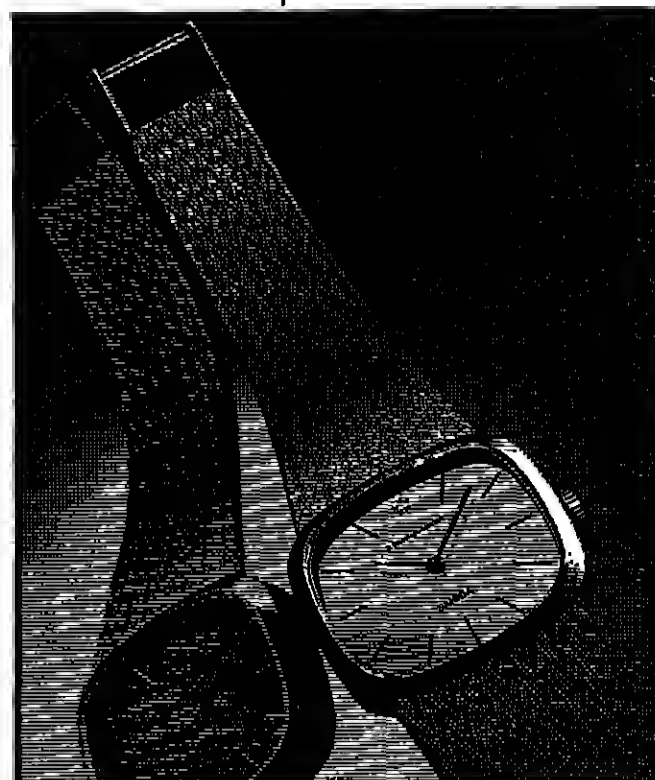
"So Extraordinary"

"The thing that's so extraordinary about this thing is its tremendous size," said Dr. Wann Langston Jr., the director of the Vertebrate Paleontology Laboratory. "There's never been anything like this before."

The largest known pterosaur had been the species pterodactyl, with a wingspread of about 23 feet. The largest flying creature alive today is the condor, a bird with a wingspan of about nine feet.

In his report, Mr. Lawson said he had discovered the partial skeletons of three of the large pterosaurs, including the remains of four wings, a neck, the hind legs—forelimbs with claws frequently are part of the wing structure—and jaws. As is typical of pterosaurs, the jaws were toothless.

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THEATER IN STOCKHOLM

Ingmar Bergman's Sparkling 'Twelfth Night'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

STOCKHOLM (IHT)—Ingmar Bergman's international reputation is founded on his brooding screen dramas. In his homeland, his versatility is better known.

In the Swedish theater, Bergman often turns to light comedy, farce and even operetta. He has staged "The Merry Widow" twice in Stockholm. His "Scenes from a Marriage," currently being seen in movie houses everywhere, is an edited edition of his six-part TV series. He has just completed another TV script, "Face to Face."

His latest work for the theater is a sparkling version of "Twelfth Night" at the Royal Stockholm Theater.

Mystery surrounds the date and place of the original premiere of the Shakespeare comedy. But a witness left an account of the play as acted by Shakespeare's company, with Shakespeare presumably among them, at the Middle Temple Hall of London on Candlemas Day—Feb. 2—1602, before an audience of law students and their masters.

The Holger Juhlin decor for the Bergman production represents

an Elizabethan hall with oak woodwork, vaulted ceiling and Gothic windows through which snowflakes are falling. It is the setting for a midwinter entertainment and the master of the revels, made up as Shakespeare, comes forward to take an introductory bow. The players then appear. The merry holiday spirit is captured at once and retained throughout... to the concluding comical quadrille with everyone pushed into the wrong arms.

Excellent Acting

When acting is uniformly excellent, as here, direction shares the credit. Bergman, a perfectionist, has orchestrated the text to fine effect. Bibi Andersson is delightful as Viola, masquerading as the page in a spruce, refreshing manner, devoid of the customary Elizabethan conceits. Jan-Olof Strandberg—soon to become director of the Royal Stockholm—presents a Malvolio, half-Quixotic and half-fantastical, rocking the house with the pompous steward's egomania in the scene of granting self-satisfaction before his bewildered mistress.

The others, too, are beautifully

in harmony with the comedy, all the dramatics personae being solidly characterized from Heinz Hopf's languid, melancholy duke to Ingvar Kjellson's wise fool. Especially amusing is Sven-Eric Gamble's mincing, timorous Sir Andrew to which Ulf Johansson's bluff Sir Toby and Solveig Ternström's mischievous Maria are splendid foils, while Jonas Bergström's Sebastian has the advantage of really looking his twin.

The drinking bout is done in broad Merrie England style as are the farcical interludes. The lovely songs are charmingly rendered. The play's subtitle is "What You Will." Bergman has made "Twelfth Night" what you want in this stunning realization.

Stockholm has 15 theaters. All are usually full. Audiences here are alert and eager, following plays with a fixed, collective attention that must be appreciated by actors. Three theaters are state-subsidized: the Opera, the Royal Stockholm and the Stadsteater. The others are commercial playhouses, specializing in light entertainment. Here the comedies of the American Neil Simon are popular—his "Prisoner of Second Avenue" is on—and also many plays from the Parisian boulevard—at the moment "My Three Angels" by Albert Husson and "Cactus Flower" by Jean-Pierre Grédy and Pierre Barillet. The perennial "Merry Widow"—NOT directed by Bergman—is a hit again at the Oscar.

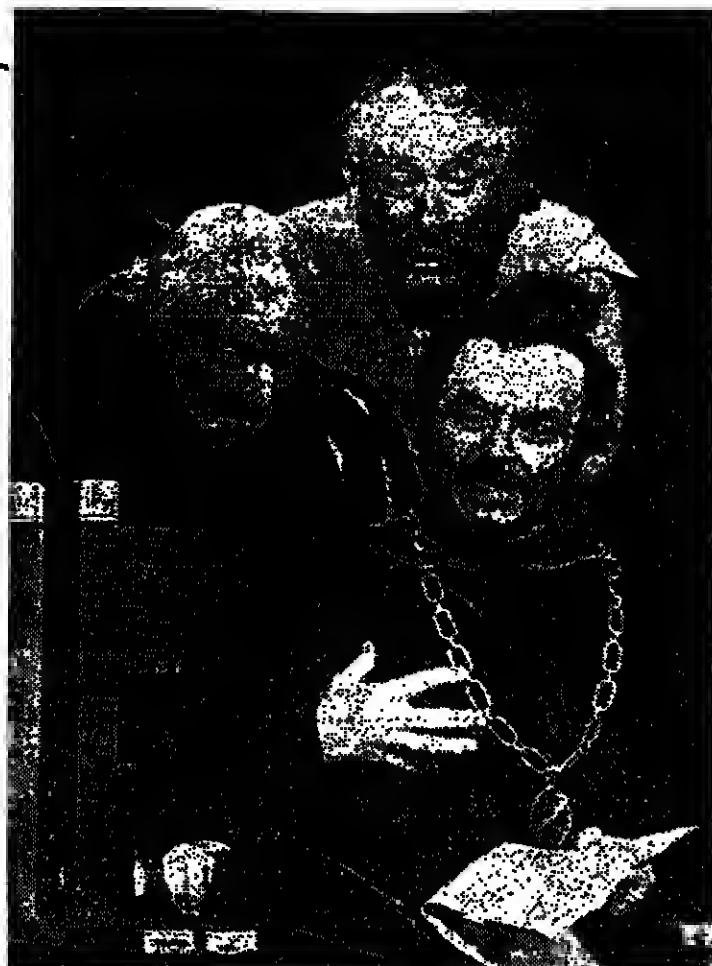
There are 30 members of the Royal Stockholm acting company, which has six plays in its present repertory. Among them is an elaborate production of Brecht's "Galileo," directed by Alf Sjöberg, who made the memorable movie of Strindberg's "Miss Julie." Sjöberg has deserted the cinema temporarily to devote all of his time to the stage. Before producing "Twelfth Night" Bergman has directed only one other Shakespeare play, "Macbeth," 20 years ago. He claims to have refrained from staging Shakespeare in deference to Sjöberg, who has achieved the task better than any contemporary.

The Sjöberg "Galileo" has a magnificent actor, Totto Pawlo as the harassed scientist. Though Sjöberg has made some cuts in the script, the play runs longer than in German or English. This is not entirely due to the leisurely tempo. The American comedy "Life With Father" in Swedish translation required almost four hours to perform.

Sjöberg is now preparing productions of "Antony and Cleopatra" and Synge's "Playboy of the Western World." Edward Bond's biographical play on Shakespeare, "Bingo," Shaw's first play, "Widowers' Houses" and Strindberg's "The Father" are other productions for the coming season.

Soviet Play

The Royal Stockholm has five stages, three in the main house, a



Scene from Bergman's "Twelfth Night"

pavilion for children's entertainments and a cabaret. In its rooftop studio it is presenting a curious Soviet play, "Ascending Fujiama" by Tjingis Ajmatov and Kalta Muchammadjanov,

which was done in Moscow in 1973, but has not been seen elsewhere.

Four middle-aged men and their wives are on a mountain-climbing holiday, probably in the Caucasus. They have known each other since school days, going through the war and the political changes together. Their reminiscing turns on another comrade, a writer of promise whose work has met official disapproval and who has been silenced. Guilt shades their recollections; obviously one of them has informed against the well-remembered and martyred friend. The play, done simply almost in recital form, is an interesting one.

Left Zern, a leading Stockholm drama critic, reports that the political theater that gave impetus to a revival of theatrical activities in the 1960s—with the work of Kent Andersson and Bengt Bratt and that of the German-born Peter Weiss, now a Swedish resident—has declined as an influence. It has been replaced, he feels, by productions of the classics—such as the vigorous staging of "Peer Gynt" (Part I) at the Stadsteater. At the Stadsteater there is also in repertory a striking production of "Faust" (Part I) and an amusing social history of the women's liberation movement from 1924 to 1975. This, presented in the style of a musical revue with a series of sketches illustrating the struggle, is known as "Gosh Girls, Liberation Is Near." It was written by Margareta Garpe and Suzanne Osten, whose bright satire of the commercialization of sex, "Parallèles et Bipedes," has been given in French translation at the Petit TEP in Paris.

Films

"Fanny Lady," produced by Ray Stark and starring Barbra Streisand, continues the Fanny Brice story where "Fanny Girl" left off. In this movie, Fanny is a little older, a star of the thirties, and still having trouble with Nick Arnstein (played once again by Omar Sharif). Eventually she marries "pint-sized" son writer Billy Rose, played by tall, athletic James Caan, in what Vincent Canby calls "the casting non sequitur of the decade." The marriage falls and leaves Fanny "singing the blues again. And again and again." As long as she does, says Canby, all is well, but otherwise the film is "a concrete soufflé." The score is good with songs by the late Rose and also by John Kander and Fred Ebb, of "Cabaret" fame. But again, they seem to have been instructed to take their cues from the numbers in "Fanny Girl" just as the staging by Herbert Ross is reminiscent of his tricks in the first film. Miss Streisand "looks sensational most of the time."

"At Long Last Love," written, directed and produced by Peter Bogdanovich, attempts to create a stylish thirties musical with performers who can neither sing nor dance. In Vincent Canby's opinion, it lacks wit and self-assurance, and more important, a performer of the caliber of Fred Astaire to make the whole thing come alive. Canby, however, liked the Cole Porter songs and the "intentional vacuousness" of the screenplay, along with some "great art deco sets."

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U.S. Schools Stressing Basic Skills

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK (NYT)—Pressured by falling test scores and by parents demanding a no-frills education for their children, public elementary schools across the United States are placing a renewed emphasis on teaching basic reading and mathematics skills.

Many of the liberal innovations of the last decade are being modified, parents and educators said in a sampling by The New York Times, to return more control over teaching programs to the teacher, in a shift away from a more unstructured, "the child knows best" approach that argued in favor of letting the students decide what and when they wanted to study.

It is not a wholesale backlash against liberalism and permissiveness, teachers and their supervisors emphasized, but more of a modification of programs—such as the new math and open-classroom style—that looked good on paper but that in practice left many students without the skills they needed.

No Apologies
"No, we're not repeating the 30th century," Dr. Jerome Oberman, superintendent of Long Beach, Long Island's schools, said. "But we are putting more

of a stress on skills everywhere. We make no apologies for it, either."

Mr. Oberman's district is also illustrative of a parallel development in these evolving educational philosophies.

Like a growing number of other districts across the country, Long Beach offers three distinct elementary school programs for the parents of its 3,000 pupils to choose among: a "structured" and "traditional" one in the middle-grade, and a third one that retains all of the free-wheeling liberalism of the open-classroom and open-classroom school. By a 2-to-1 margin, the more conservative "contemporary-traditional" program has attracted the majority of Long Beach's pupils.

Similarly, the liberal Sharon Alternative School in Sharon, Mass., opened in September with 135 students who were free to work at their own pace, and a long list of students whose parents wanted them to enroll in the liberal program. Today, the school has 114 students and no waiting list.

"We found parents wanted an unstructured education for their children emotionally," Fred Bellows, principal of the elementary school that houses the Sharon alternative program, said, "but when the children started to be behind in some areas they were pulled out of the program."

Radnor school district, in Philadelphia's affluent Main Line suburb, found itself forced to shift away from the trend of recent years toward a heavy use of television, games and audio-visual instruction in some of its programs.

"All of this was fine," Frank Manchester, Radnor's superin-

tendent, said, "but we found the one result of it was that students were doing less reading as a part of their school experience. Currently, at home, they were doing less reading and watching more TV." Now, the district is shifting back to a program that puts more stress on reading, the science and social studies programs.

The Reasons
There are numerous possible reasons for the shift toward basic skills, said reading and mathematics specialists. One of them, they said, is the aggregate proving to be deadly according to the teachers, parents and administrators who were interviewed.

Drops in standardized test scores was the most frequent mentioned reason. Many schools in suburban districts have reported a steady decline in the students' abilities on tests of math and reading. The tests do not measure intangibles such as character, attitude and motivation, it is pointed out; but a decline in scores still put a child's educational future in jeopardy.

At the same time, college scores in the United States have been declining steadily for the last decade, and colleges are beginning to complain of getting freshmen who cannot read at the proper level, or who cannot do even the most basic essays.

Some states, notably Arizona, have recently passed laws setting minimum reading skill levels that must be met by students before they may advance to the next grade.

Not everyone is pleased with the shift toward basic skills requirements and structure. "We, in this state, are (and have been) moving toward so-called basic skills," said Robert D. principal of West High School, Phoenix. "We're finding ourselves mandating kids into test-measured minimum proficiency levels which are pretty arbitrary, at which increasingly diminish the opportunities to explore on their own."

"Some people are looking for greater regimentation," Alvin Crim, superintendent of Atlanta public schools, said. "As they feel society in some of a shambles, they feel a more conservative approach is better preparation for their young people."

WAVERLEY ROOT

Cutting Down: Apples, Grapes and Oysters...

AS I reported yesterday, I am engaged in producing one million words of a food dictionary of which I expect only 150,000 to appear in the finished book. Eight hundred fifty thousand have to go.

The first move is to eliminate marginal foods. You can leave out cranberries and sardines and nobody will miss them. But you can't leave out the apple, the grape or the oyster.

So what comes next? You can sacrifice some of the detail about the apple, the grape and the oyster. For instance:

• Cox's orange pippin is, in the opinion of the English, the finest dessert apple in the world, one of the two great modern apples produced in that country after 1800. (The other is the Blenheim Orange, developed by Richard Cox, a retired brewer, in the village of Colnbrook, near Slough, not far from London, in 1890, and, in 1897, was started on its career of popularity by a prize at the Grand Fruit Exhibition of the Horticultural Society. The original tree was blown down in 1911, but a large family of descendants continues to produce this fine apple, delicately perfumed, glossy to the touch and waxy to the eye, with tender yellowish flesh.

Strictly speaking, a pippin should be the fruit of a tree raised from seeds (pippins), but the name is now usually given only to highly superior dessert apples more or less on the yellow side. The association of superiority with pippins developed early, for though the word entered the English language only in the 16th century, Shakespeare already has Sir Hugh Evans saying in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "There'll be an end of me dinner; there's pippins and cheese to come, 'Gosh' instead of 'cheese' because Shakespeare was making fun of his character's Welsh accent). In 1807, John Webster wrote in "Westward Ho!": "Is not old wine wholesomest, old pippins toothsomest, old wood burns brightest, old linen washest whitest?"

In the 18th century, pippin was shortened to pip, and remains with us today, still with a connotation of superiority, in such enthusiastic phrases as, "She's a pip!"

• Concord is the most famous and most widely grown native American grape, probably the one which first encouraged grape cultivation on the commercial scale (though the Catawba was developed earlier, in 1819). It was only in 1853 that the Concord was evolved in the Massachusetts town of that name by Ephraim Bull, who crossed different strains of the New World *Vitis labrusca* to achieve a luscious dark-blue grape excellent for eating fresh, for making unfermented grape juice, and for jellies and jams. There is also a smaller dark-red

offshoot from the original, now called a Concord.

This grape is grown now widely in the Northeastern United States, to whose climate it is well adapted, since it is hardy enough to stand the winter temperature variations of its region, and yields well despite these conditions. It is adapted to other climates, and to a variety of soils, so it has been planted elsewhere, even as far away as Brazil, and in the United States along the Pacific Coast, including California where it is grown for the market for wine. It is ill suited to the latter purpose, but was nevertheless made from it occasionally, for instance in the Hudson River Valley and what is called the Chautauque grape belt, which runs from Buffalo along Lake Erie to the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The result is a most unwholesome, even as it is called, "the Concord is far from ideal, and what grape expert call the "funky" taste of many American grapes is exaggerated in the wine.

• Colchester. "Poor Britons," wrote Sallust, about 50 B.C. "There is some good in the after all." They have produced an oyster.

The hivalves which inhabit this remark must have been imported from Britain and sold in the Gulf of Baiae, near Naples, the playboy center of the times, about 100 B.C. They came from Camulodunum, today Colchester, in Essex, still famous for the oysters that thrive in the mouth of the Colne River.

William Camden, the 16th-century historian, and Thomas Fuller, the 17th-century preacher, author-historian, both wrote on the lively trade in Colchester oysters in their time. Colchester still makes quite a fuss about them. The oyster beds belong to the city, while leases them for exploitation to the Colne Fishery Company, it still feels responsible enough to them so that the public are forbidden to take oysters from their traditional wigs, officers in cocked hats and resplendent uniforms—embark in incongruous splendor on a bedecked workaday oyster dredger named the Native (in Colchester the local oysters are called "natives") to open the fishing season. A tons is drunk to the queen for the king, as the case may be, and the first oysters of the year are then dredged up from the bed of the Colne.

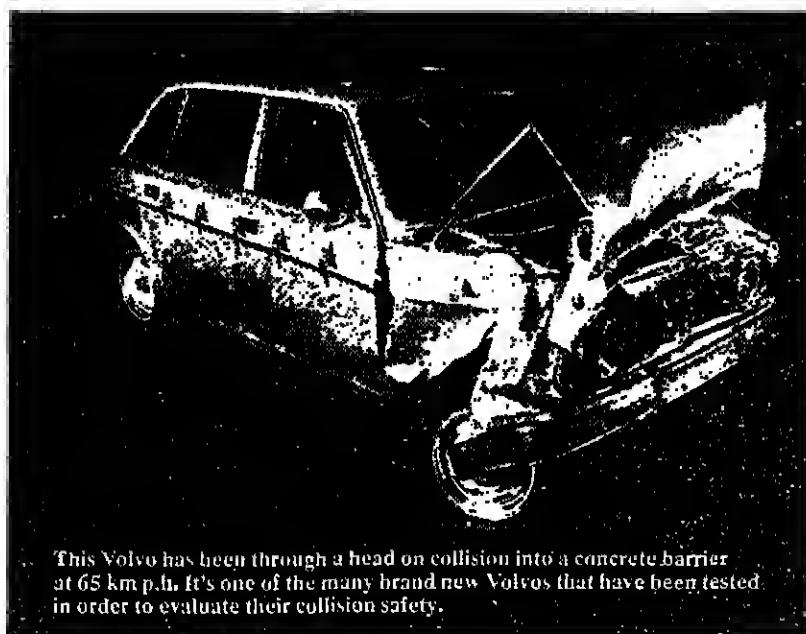
The annual oyster feast of Colchester dates from 1318. It most lavish observance may have been that of 1893, when the lord mayor invited 3,000 persons to a banquet at which they disposed of 12,000 dozen oysters, at an average of four dozen a person. They must have been good.

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This Volvo has been through a head-on collision into a concrete barrier at 65 km p.h. It's one of the many brand new Volvos that have been tested in order to evaluate their collision safety.

Volvo - outstanding in fatal accident investigation. An investigation into all fatal motor vehicle accidents occurring in Sweden during 1973, has proven Volvo's safety to be outstanding.

In this country, where almost every car make is represented, it was proven that the degree of survival (i.e., where neither driver nor passengers were killed) in the Volvo 140-series and 164 was the very highest: 82%. The second best car, of comparative size, had a survival degree of 69%. The average survival-rating for all other car makes with a representation of more than 100,000 registered vehicles was only 34%.

Now more than 20% safer than the previous Volvos! The occupant protection in the new Volvo 240-series has been compared to its predecessors, the Volvo 140-series. Equal tests of these models showed that the impact effects of such head-on collisions are reduced by more than 20%.

So there are pretty good reasons for building our cars the way we do. We design them with large impact-absorbing front and rear ends and a reinforced passenger compartment to minimize the risk of injuries to the occupants.

We put powerful, robust engines into them (running on low octane petrol

- with efficient emission control), for fast, safe overtaking.

We give them nothing less than one of the world's safest and most efficient braking systems.

We make their steering and suspension extremely well-balanced and accurate to make them react quickly and easily.

And we put still more, lifesaving features into them - even though they take up valuable space.

Obviously, no one should cut down on safety when driving demonstrably gets more and more tense. Neither do we sacrifice on comfort in our cars, knowing that every driver has to sit well to drive well - and to get himself and his family to places safely. A spacious interior with anatomically designed, fully adjustable seats is just one thing. But just as important are large windows, a wellarranged and easily accessible dashboard, a highly effective heating and ventilation system and ample noise insulation.

In other words, you will lose big if you think small. Especially if you consider that Volvo not only offers you more in the beginning.

It also offers you trouble-free, dependable motoring. And it will offer you more in the end.



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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1975

Page 7

eba Profit all 19.5% ast Year

t Firm Says Data
ortorted by Reserves

JESSELDORF, March 12 (Reuters).—Group net profit slumped per cent at Veba AG last the oil refining, chemicals electricity producing com- reported today.

4 earnings, fell to a provi- 243 million deutsche marks pared with 302 million DM in 1974. Sales totaled 17.8 m DM, up from 12.5 billion.

The company set an un- divided of 750 DM. be said last year's results, distorted by various factors, iding the creation of a 33- low-DM special reserve for r station building, while in liquidation of such reserves at 48 million DM to profit.

as outlook for Veba in 1975 reently overshadowed by s of gloomy factors, chief nitive Rudolf von Benning- panding on the company's rim report, he said the selling s for mineral oil finished utes were still completely equate.

though there has been a rement since the final r of last year, the market ill "overvalued" and Veba's ries had been producing at 50 to 60 per cent of capacity he past few months, Mr. Van nigen said.

though Mr. von Benning- ined to be drawn out on di- and profit prospects in the ent year, he said shareholders d not have any worries should generally expected economic ivery take place in Germany the second half of the year.

P&O Expects Decline. ONDON, March 12 (UPI).—its of Paninair and Oriental in Navigation Co. for the rent year will, undoubtedly, be r than last year's record of rly 247 million, chairman Lord heape told today's annual heaping.

The slackening in world econ- has taken some time to et shipping," Lord Inchepe d.

However, looking ahead, there some expectation that eonic activity will recover in an, West Germany and in the lited States before the end of year, leading to a fuller ury in world trade in 1976," d Inchepe added.

Grand Met Sees Upturn. ONDON, March 12 (AP-DO).—rand Metropolitan Ltd. ret- today that its pretax dits are currently at a sat- isfory level and it predicted that tax profits for the year ending t. 30 will show "a marginal rement."

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Oil Countries Reduce Investments in Sterling

By William Ellington

LONDON, March 12 (AP-DO).—Oil-state investment in sterling assets has begun to decline as the economic outlook in Britain has worsened, the Bank of England said in its latest quarterly bulletin published today.

Criticizing the way the economy is being managed, the central bank said domestic consumption was rising faster than output under the stimulus of "excessive" wage increases and record government deficit spending.

"With earnings rising substantially faster than retail prices," domestic elements have taken over as the main source of inflation," the central bank said.

It also raised doubts about whether Britain could continue to finance its current-account deficit with other nations without problems. Though the deficit last year came to a record \$8 billion, members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) financed two-thirds of it by investing \$5 billion in sterling, according to the bank's figures.

However, in the fourth quarter there was a dramatic change. OPEC investment in sterling declined to 7 per cent of surplus oil revenues in the period compared with 11 to 14 per cent in the previous three quarters.

Estimating total OPEC surplus revenues last year at about \$62.2 billion, the bank said about \$15 billion was invested in the London Eurocurrency market, \$11.6 billion in bilateral facilities, \$8 billion in the United States, \$8 billion in other countries, \$8 billion in sterling investments, and \$8.6 billion with international organizations.

Though OPEC's investment in sterling last year came to about 11.3 per cent of its total surplus revenues, OPEC's receipts in sterling were about 20 per cent of the total, indicating 8.7 per cent had been switched out of sterling into other currencies.

The central bank noted, however, that following Saudi Arabia's decision to no longer take payment in sterling, OPEC receipts in sterling have currently declined to about 14 per cent of the total. This suggests the OPEC investment in sterling could also decline.

However, the bank pointed out that the main worry was about Britain's economy, which presumably has started to deter OPEC investment. The bank said there was little chance of improvement in Britain's current-account deficit as long as public spending was vastly greater than tax receipts.

It noted that while the government borrowing requirement for the current fiscal year was estimated at a record \$2.3 billion in November, there was a distinct possibility that the budget deficit for both the current and next fiscal year ending April 1976 could be greater.

Northgate Masegama, president of Simlinton Chemical Co. and leader of the delegation, declined to make any specific forecast on how much new money Japanese industries might put into U.S. ventures in 1975. Such investments totaled about \$2.5 billion at the end of last year and had increased by about \$500 million during 1974, he said.

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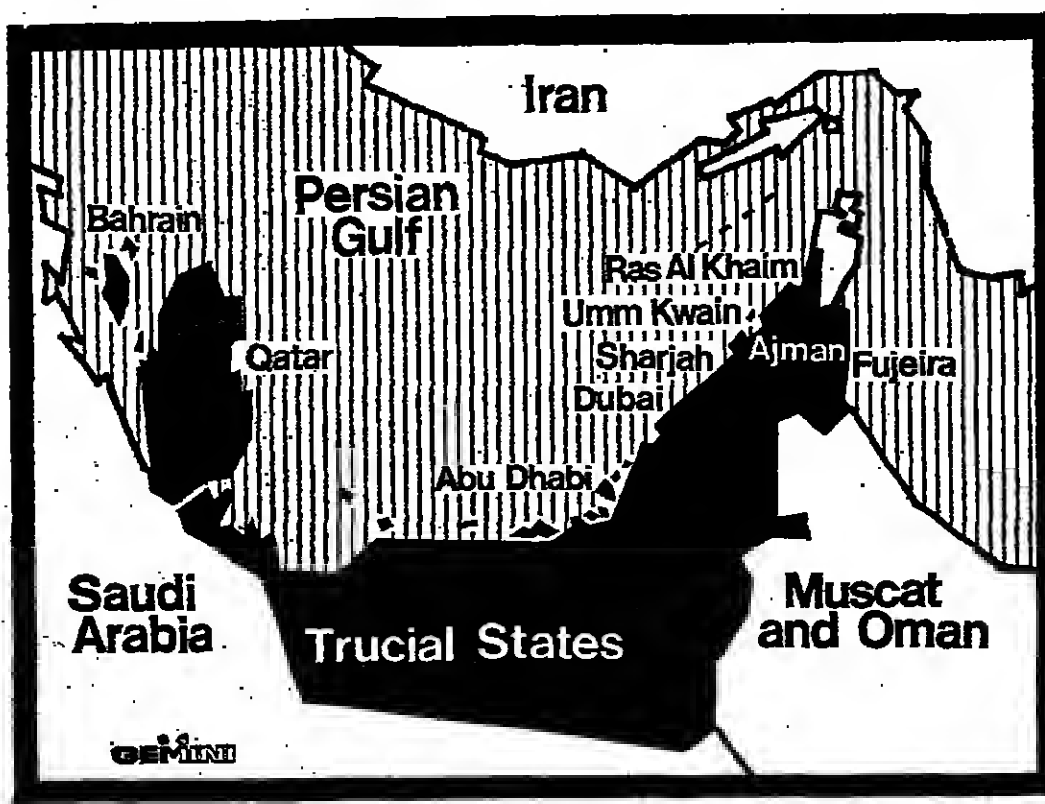
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Part of Big Industrialization Program

Qatar Plans 1st Steel Mill in Persian Gulf

By Eric Pace

DOHA, Qatar, March 12 (NYT).—Sheikh Khalid bin Fahd, ruler of the tiny, oil-rich Gulf state of Qatar, has announced plans to build a steel mill in the country.

But the Emir of Qatar, his proud subjects report, will be the first ruler on the Arabian peninsula to lavish his oil wealth on a steel mill. It is part of an ambitious industrialization program designed to make this conservative desert state into a regional economic power after decades of being overshadowed by more glamorous oil sheikhdoms.

"Naturally, making steel is not easy, but it is very interesting," the Emir's steel czar, Talat al-Sayed, told a visitor here this week.

To Export Iron Rods. As operating head of the newly formed Qatar Steel Co., Mr. al-Sayed is presiding over the construction of a \$900 million industrial complex where Qatari gas is to be used to turn imported iron ore into steel ingots starting in 1977. These will be made into rods for use in construction here, in other Persian Gulf states and in Africa.

The project is also very ambitious since the 60,000 Qataris have had no experience in steelmaking. Little experience in other heavy industry and, for that matter, limited experience even in such settled pursuits as agriculture.

Qatar, a 6,000-square-mile promontory that adjoins Saudi Arabia, was inhabited largely by nomadic tribes before oil was found here in 1939.

Since then the ruling family, the Al-Thani, have become multimillionaires. But their traditional minded sheikhs have remained relatively obscure while the Shah of Iran and other free-spending oil potentates have become international celebrities in finance, or café society, or both.

Now, the reigning Emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani, is moving his country dramatically toward modern industrial activities that are oriented largely to export markets.

Look to Future. The Emir's planners are also thinking of spending part of the country's oil revenue of \$2 billion a year to build, in addition to the steel mill, an aluminum smelter and other industrial installations that are meant to be

Company Reports. Dana. Second Quarter. 1975. 1974. Revenue (millions)... 269.0 248.0. Profits (millions)... 12.8 14.2. Per Share... 0.88 0.89.

CNA Financial. Fourth Quarter. 1974. 1973. Loss (millions)... 15.7 20.7. Year. Profits (millions)... 216.0 15.8. Per Share... 15.8 0.30.

Coastal States Gas. Year. 1974. 1973. Revenue (millions)... 1,315.3 771.97. Profits (millions)... 55.1 38.2. Per Share... 2.54 1.76.

Jewel. Year to Feb. 1. 1975. 1974. Revenue (millions)... 2,598.9 2,219.5. Profits (millions)... 30.3 35.2. Per Share... 2.85 3.23.

These percentages are understood to include both the maximum level of a country's financial contribution and its maximum level of commitment, or guarantee.

There are still some conflicting views, however, on whether the amount of support which each country could get from the fund should be limited to the level of its commitment or whether it could exceed it.

It is generally agreed that a country wanting to make use of the fund has to fulfill certain economic and financial conditions, and observe certain commitments on the management of its economy and currency.

The fund will be managed by a supervisory committee of the OECD with voting rights proportional to commitments.

Finland Puts 15% Surcharge on Imports. HELSINKI, March 12 (UPI).—The Finnish government, concerned by a record two-month trade deficit, today tried to cut imports by imposing a 15-per-cent surcharge.

The non-refundable surcharge will last until Parliament enacts a law, expected in two weeks, requiring importers to deposit 30 per cent of the value of imported goods with the government, which would refund the deposit six months later. The importer will

not be allowed to pass the additional cost to the public. Finland suffered a 1.7-billion-mark (\$455 million) trade deficit for January-February. If that rate continued, the year's trade deficit would be more than \$2.9 billion, double the 1974 deficit which was a 150-per-cent increase over 1973.

A government spokesman said, "The idea is to stop as many imports as we can from coming into the country until Parliament

money-earners after the exhaustion of the country's oil reserves. "Industrialization creates many problems," the Emir noted in an interview with an Arab journalist not long ago. But, he added philosophically, "You do not refrain from eating because you may have a stomach ache."

And so the Emir and his economic planners, many of them Egyptian, have laid plans for more than 30 development projects, ranging from an aluminum smelter to extensions on existing cement and fertilizer plants.

For years now, Sheikh Khalifa has been eyeing markets beyond his sandy borders in planning uses for Qatar's natural gas reserves, which he expects to last for a century after the oil runs out.

Two Japanese companies, Kobe Steel and Tokyo Steel, are to have 20 and 10 per cent participation, respectively, in the steel enterprise, which is to produce more than 300,000 tons of steel a year.

It is to be marketed in the form of rods of from 10 to 32 millimeters in diameter, which are used to provide the reinforcing in reinforced concrete.

Predictably, skepticism about the steel project has been voiced privately by businessmen in other Persian Gulf states. Doubts have been voiced particularly about its potential profitability since the iron ore will have to be brought here long distances by ship from mines in Australia, Brazil or elsewhere.

Mr. al-Sayed said, "We believe our prices will be competitive," in the area.

Manual labor for building and operating the Qatar complex is expected to be provided by some of the almost 100,000 Pakistanis, Iranians and other non-Qataris who live here. But middle and upper management is expected to come ultimately from the Qatari population, after a training program by Japanese executives, who will do much of the running of the enterprise at the outset.

Mr. al-Sayed, a mechanical engineer whose title is vice-chairman of the steel company, is an Egyptian. No chairman has yet been named, although Japanese experts have already arrived to work on the project. Construction is expected to begin within a few months.

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Profit-Taking at N.Y. Defeats Rally Attempts

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT).—Several recovery attempts on the New York Stock Exchange failed today, with profit-taking driving prices lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 7.2 points to 763.69. Declining issues broadly led gains throughout the session, closing at about 900 to 450.

Volume totaled 21.56 million shares compared with an unusually high 31.28 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market showed the effect of portfolio readjustments following a three-month leap forward. They added that the unfavorable economic news from the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Alan Greenspan, also accounted in part for the market decline.

Among sharply lower issues, Lowenstein declined 1 7/8 points to 10 5/8. The company reported lower 1974 net from continuing operations.

Seagram sank 3 1/2 to 32 3/4 after reporting that January quarter net fell to 23 cents a share from 38 cents a year earlier. Some analysts expressed surprise with the results.

Among the often volatile issues, IBM fell 1 1/2 to 213. Burroughs was 89 3/8, down 7/8, NCR 22, off 7/8, Xerox 75 3/4, down 3/4, and Eastern Kodak 89 1/4, off 3/8.

Huyck fell 2 7/8 to 18. The company said it expected first-quarter earnings to be down substantially from a year earlier.

Great Western United declined 7/8 to 22 1/4 after a loss of 1 7/8 yesterday. The company said earlier it decided not to resume regular quarterly common stock dividends.

Black & Decker was also active with the issue closing at 32 1/3, down 1/2. A block of 115,000 shares of the issue crossed at 32 1/2.

Lockheed closed at 7 up 1 1/8 after trading as high as 7 3/8 and as low as 5 3/4. The company said it knew of no reason for the activity in its stock.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.53 to 77.91. The NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.83 to 74.70 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago a small rally snowballed into a rout as soybean futures advanced to allowable limits on the Board of Trade.

The gain, for the second day in succession, amounted to 20 cents a bushel and was restricted only to the two nearby options.

The buying in soybeans lifted oil futures by 80 points and meal by \$5 a ton. Corn futures gained 8 cents a bushel and a loss of 13 cents in wheat was about halved.

Big Fall Seen In U.S. GNP. WASHINGTON, March 12 (Reuters).—There will be a "pronounced decline" in the U.S. gross national product in the first quarter and unemployment might soon reach 9 per cent, presidential adviser Alan Greenspan said today.

He told the Senate Budget Committee that the decline in the first-quarter GNP could be "in excess of 10 per cent."

Mr. Greenspan said industrial production declined by 3.6 per cent in January, bringing the total decline since last September to almost 10 per cent.

"Another large decline for February seems sure to be reported in a few days," he added.

Mr. Greenspan went on: "Real gross national product will show another pronounced decline in the present quarter of the magnitude experienced during the fourth quarter of last year or slightly larger."

The GNP decline in the fourth quarter last year was 9.1 per cent, adjusted for inflation.

—1973—					—1975—					—1975—							
High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in 5	Sta. P/E 100s.	High Low	Net Last ch'ge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in 5	Sta. P/E 100s.	High Low	Net Last ch'ge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in 5	Sta. P/E 100s.	High Low	Net Last ch'ge

(Continued on next page)

European Gold Market

European Market

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Gt Un St	17.
AKZO	Guinness	1.00
Alkermat Molln	Hawker-Sidd-	2.70
	Maiden Ties	57.00

Algerbank	332	Hudson Bay	27.00
American Bank	78.90	Imp Chem	2.22
A'dam	178	Imps	0.62
		Mar&Spn .	1.54
		Mar&Spn .	1.54

Fokker	41.80	Nordstark	2.20
Heineken	146.80	Nichols	0.33
H.V.A.	57	Plessey	0.73
Holt-Am-H	63.90	Rand Mines	2.90

edburySci	0.39	Zurich	L27
hartered	1.44	Alausse	1.45
ourfaids.	0.90		

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
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& Saturday**

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March, 1975

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AEIBC's consolidated assets totaled \$2,479,537,000 at year end 1974, and our total consolidated deposits and credit balances amounted to \$1,861,478,000. On the same date our total consolidated loans and discounts were \$1,236,889,000 with capital and reserves of \$149,759,000.



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Art Buchwald Just Plain Folks

WASHINGTON.—The other evening I watched Barbara Streisand on a TV special from Kennedy Center where she sang at a benefit for the special olympics for the mentally retarded. She received a tremendous ovation after one of her songs, and she said she was surprised because she thought people in Washington were "stuffy."



Buchwald

It occurred to me that Miss Streisand was speaking for many Americans who somehow think that those of us who live in the nation's capital are different from other people in the country.

Well, it's not true. We're just simple folk with the same dreams and aspirations as everyone else.

In the morning we meet our legs in our pants, one at a time, just as meo and women do in Tokyo and Florida. And after a breakfast one similar to ones eaten all over America, we go to our offices where we do our simple work.

The work is no different than that done in Hartford, Conn., or

Atlanta, Ga. Some of us will pass laws; others will fill out forms; still others will read Bella Abzug's mail. One man in a small office might give a squadron of jets to an Arab country, and another man in a small office will send missiles to Israel.

We could give a billion dollars to the space program or cut \$500 million to education. We'll tap telephones if we have to and add to files of suspected subversives.

Some people might be assigned to following Russian diplomats all over town, and others could be in charge of selling them wheat.

We might work on ways of giving the American people a tax cut or figure out methods of halting large corporations out of debt.

Some of us will lunch with lobbyists, while a few will eat with their secretaries and take the afternoon off.

People should stop thinking just because we live in Washington that we're different.

We have attorneys general and White House aides, and others who are million-dollar anti-trust suits and try to get government agencies off our clients' backs.

We cut food stamp aid, raise Social Security rates and declare budget deficits. Some of us lie to grand juries, and others lie to Senate committees. We make speeches for TV audiences and hand out press releases telling how wonderful we are.

Some of us work for the media and, no matter what we say, we're always right.

We're a typical community. After work we may go over and have a few drinks with the ambassador of Iran or play a game of tennis with the secretary of the Treasury. On some nights we might go to have dinner with the Ford's, and on other evenings we'll have the Kissingers in for bridge and a light buffet.

If the weather is good we could have a cocktail at the Tidal Basin or wander down to the local tavern and have a few beers with Nelson Rockefeller. If there is a good movie in town and Barbara Streisand is singing before-hand, we might even go to that.

Otherwise we'll stay at home and read the Congressional Record.

It's sad that although we live in Washington people think we're something special. We're just average Joe's, a little better educated, more informed, rarely in error and confident that nobody knows better than we do what's good for the country. How could Barbara Streisand think we're stuffy?

To 1973, Mr. Fischer defeated Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union in Reykjavik to become the world chess champion. He is scheduled to defend his title against Mr. Karpov in Manila in June.

Chess 'Psychosis' In U.S. Assailed By Soviet Journal

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"Americans feel that they are being engulfed by the first wave of chess hysteria artificially induced by the world of commerce for which all the games of the future championship appear as one huge dollar gamble," Literaturnaya Gazeta declared.

"A stream of advertising is swirling through television and the press, the message to viewers and readers being that the match in the summer of 1975 will be 20 times greater than the one in 1972, and that Manila offers 20 times more excitement than Reykjavik."

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Maeght: It Isn't Easy to Be a Maecenas

PARIS (HT).—Last summer, the French press celebrated, most fulsomely, the 10th birthday of the Fondation Maeght in the hills of St. Paul de Vence, 21 kilometers from Nice. The splendid and innovative art center had been inaugurated on a gala evening by André Malraux, who triumphantly quoted Shakespeare ("It is such a night...") and suggested that future generations would find there a landmark in the history of man's spirit.

The 10th anniversary articles praised Maeght's generosity and daring, and recounted the story of his life, from his birth in the north of France, his upbringing in the south, his apprenticeship as a lithographer, his friendship with Bonnard, the opening of his Paris art gallery, and finally the creation, with architect José Luis Sert of Harvard, of the Fondation Maeght in Provence.

Maeght's plans to enlarge the foundation and to create a new art center in the Marais section of Paris were mentioned with interest, and as usual the articles referred to Maeght as a Maecenas. In fact, Le Monde headed its long profile: "Aimé Maeght, Médecine."

In only months the picture has totally changed. Maeght has been accused of being a profiteer and a speculator, and his plans for St. Paul and the Marais, both of which were approved in their preliminary stages, have been turned down.

Maeght in the office of his Paris gallery. He is tall, imperious, a careful dresser, with the tightly traced features of a Flemish primitive and the florid skin and volubility of a native of the Midi.

Maeght is furious, and astonished. In the past weeks, he



Aimé Maeght in his Paris office.

according to Maeght, 14 projects for the Marais have been turned down, and he recalls André Malraux's words when he told Malraux he hoped to create an art center in the area.

"He said, 'Maeght, don't set foot there. It's hopeless.' Maeght's recent turn-down

from St. Paul de Vence may have been triggered by the Marais uproar, or it may be due to hurt feelings that Maeght published his plans to expand the foundation before getting official approval. As a result, Maeght, who is in his late 60s, will leave his private art collection to his grandchild: it includes 4,000-5,000 paintings and 223 sculptures by Miró.

The Fondation Maeght came about when Aimé and Marguerite Maeght's younger son died at the age of 11 from leukemia in 1953. "I was in despair," Maeght says. "Benoît and Léger came to see me in St. Paul. They said, 'You have this land, why don't you do something with it?'"

In 1954 Maeght went to Harvard to see the Catalan architect José Luis Sert, whom he knew from 1937 when Sert designed the Spanish Republic pavilion at the Paris World's Fair. They worked on the

Mary Blume

Style of Project

A letter from the mayor of St. Paul rejecting Sert's extensions says "the style of your project is better suited to an American suburb than our country."

"You should have built in the style *provençal* (curious judgment in an area overladen with jerry-built residences *secondaires*), and last Friday the Paris Municipal Council met to vote on the Marais project for the third time.

While the council has twice voted in favor of the project, the last time in December, 1974, Maeght has been unofficially informed that this time the vote went against him. He has been summoned to a meeting on March 19 with the prefect, or administrative head, of Paris, and is prepared to be told he cannot go ahead as planned.

"I'm dropping the whole thing, what else can I do?" says

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plans for the foundation for 10 years. "We spent two years working on the light," he says. "The sun never hits a canvas and the light is always even."

The foundation, which gives the impression of being out-of-doors and which provides an exceptionally happy setting for Miró, Giacometti and Calder, has a unique and wonderful atmosphere. There are no guards, the countryside is untouched, all seems open, dogs amble in and out of the galleries, and in the bar a mynah bird whistles "Aux armes citoyens" to heedless ears.

There are also concerts and film shows, and the foundation sends exhibitions abroad, from Paris to the campuses of the United States. Unlike American foundations, French foundations benefit from no tax advantages, Maeght says, and he has not had one cent of government help.

Of course the foundation and its exhibitions are an excellent public relations for Maeght's enterprises, which include publishing books and lithographs, and some of the Maeght gallery's weaker painters are undoubtedly benefitting from hanging in the foundation.

But Maeght's Médecine center has profited—"It costs me more than it brings"—and in rebuttal recalls the collection of the dealer Vollard, which after his death was dispersed all over the world.

"If he had started a foundation, do you think he would have been criticized? If it's so profitable, why don't others do it?" Maeght says.

A Commentary

In his writ about the Marais he has tried to be philosophical and has decided that the event is a commentary on our decadent and materialistic civilization. "If the Museum of Modern Art in New York or the Whitney were to try to get built today, I doubt they could do it," he says.

In the meantime he says he has sunk four years of time and a quarter of a million dollars in the Marais project. It isn't easy to be a Médecine.

"No," says Maeght, "it isn't. You must have the taste for sacrifice. You must have a mystic sense of mission and be prepared to suffer a mystic's fate."

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PEOPLE: Susan Ford Turns Magazine Writer

Following in the footsteps of the daughters of other U.S. presidents, Julie Nixon Eisenhower and Lynda Johnson Robb, Susan Ford has turned magazine writer. Her column, "White House Diary," will appear for the first time in the April issue of Seventeen. In it, she talks about male chauvinism, her feelings about press invasion of the family's privacy and how she is planning to have her high school prom at the White House on May 31. Press secretary Sheila Widenfeld could not say immediately whether the President's 17-year-old daughter is being paid for her contribution.



Susan Ford

Ukrainian composer Yuli Melnitsky, 72, has written an opera based on the life of Richard Sorge, one of the Soviet Union's most famous spies who, in the spring of 1941, warned Stalin of the impending German invasion. Tass says that the opera is based on Sorge's last four years in Japan, where he was hanged for espionage in 1944.

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